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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The position in Western Wallachia is developing adversely to the Rumanians. General von Falkenhayn, pressing down from the North and East, has reached the valley of the Alt; has taken the important towns of Rimnicu and Valcea, on the railway running south to Slatina, and has joined forces with Field Marshal von Mackensen, who has crossed the Danube near Zimnita. Bucharest declares that the Rumanians are holding fast to the line of the Alt River; but Berlin reports that "the road from the Alt eastwards is occupied by fleeing Rumanian cart columns," and adds that their advance "is marked by burning towns." The general position is very far from clear; but it is evident that the Rumanians are making a determined effort to prevent any irrevocable breach in their north and south line of defense running along the Alt Valley from Rimnicu south beyond Slatina.



Diagram illustrates dispatches dealing with position in Rumania

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Yesterday's official statement says: "Western front: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Fog and rain have prevailed, and there has been no important military activity. Patrol enterprises, vigorously carried out."

MOSCOW HONORS SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—A deputation from Moscow, headed by the Mayor, M. Chelnokoff, presented to Sir George Buchanan on Saturday the charter of the freedom of Moscow, presented to him six months ago. In a speech M. Chelnokoff referred to the danger and persistence of German intrigues which the Ambassador had mentioned in his speech at the English flag meeting. Moscow, he declared, was ready to give every help to the army and to fight the friends of Germany who, in both countries, strove to provoke public opinion against the Anglo-Russian alliance. Russia repudiated even a hint of a possible separate peace.

Moscow, after 28 months of war, was ready to do all for victory and this strengthened its consciousness of responsibility to the country and valiant Allies and its duty to Belgium, Serbia and Poland. These feelings were shared by all Russia. On Saturday also, Sir George Buchanan presented to M. Trepoff, the new Premier, the insignia of G. C. M. G. conferred by King George in recognition of his services rendered to the cause of the Allies as Minister of Communications by completing the construction of the Murman railway in a short time, despite great difficulties.

GERMAN RAID ON THE ENGLISH COAST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—An official announcement made on Saturday says: Six German destroyers during the night of Thursday attempted to approach the north end of the Downs, but were seen by a patrol vessel. The enemy fired about 12 rounds and quickly steamed off at once. One shell hit a drifter without injuring any of the crew and only damaging her upper works. No shell fell anywhere near the open town of Ramsgate.

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—An official announcement issued on Saturday regarding the raid says: Portions of our naval forces on Thursday night and Friday morning advanced against the mouth of the Thames and northern outlet of the Downs. With the exception of an out-post vessel, which was sunk by gunfire, no enemy forces were encountered. The fortified place of Ramsgate was subjected to artillery fire. Nothing of the British fleet was visible, and our forces therefore withdrew, returning safely to their home base.

GRAND TRUNK EXTENSION SUITS FILED IN COURT

John Marsch Enters Actions Aggregating \$6,000,000 in Alleging Breach of Contract

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Two suits aggregating \$6,000,000, in actions of contract, were filed here today in the Superior Court by John Marsch of Chicago, through his counsel, Whipple, Sears & Ogden of Boston. One suit is for \$3,000,000 against the Southern New England Railroad Corporation, incorporated under laws of Massachusetts, with offices in Boston. The other suit is for a similar amount against the Southern New England Corporation, the Central Vermont Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Breach of contract in connection with the building of the Grand Trunk extension into New England is alleged. In his original petition for a receivership for the Southern New England Railroad in June, 1913, Mr. Marsch declared that the suspension of work on the construction of the new line between Palmer, Mass., and the Rhode Island line was ordered, not because of any exigency arising out of terms of the contract between himself and the Southern New England, but for the reason that it was the result of an understanding between the Southern New England and the New Haven system. He asked for damages amounting to \$1,500,000. The line to be constructed was intended to be the connecting link between the extension of the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Providence.

REICHSTAG PLANS READINGS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—At the opening of the Reichstag on Saturday the President proposed that the first reading of the Compulsory Civil Service Bill should be taken on Wednesday and the Centre speaker proposed the second reading for the same day. Herr Ledebour, for the Socialist minority, objected on the ground that the proposal was an attempt to prevent a discussion of the fundamentals of the bill depriving the working classes of the free disposal of their labor and consigning them to the exploitation of slave drivers.

The Opposition loudly dissented, but Herr Schiedemann, for the Socialist majority, also maintained that adoption of the proposal would create an impression that discussion was being stifled. Another Socialist speaker said the bill could be effective only if supported by a joyful sense of duty on the part of the entire population. England, he added, has had a far more difficult task to solve and has solved it. The French Minister of Munitions is a philosopher and historian and, therefore, has all the qualities which would have disqualified him for the post in Germany. The war has proved that the German Government is an antiquated machine, no longer adequate to the needs of the times. Count Westorp, Conservative, said Herr Ledebour would have to answer for it if he delayed the passage of the bill, which must be regarded as a determined and heroic effort to gain final victory, and the proposals were adopted against the votes of both Socialist groups.

By-Election in Grimma

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The by-election in Grimma has resulted in a victory for the ultra-Conservative Herr Wildgrube by 7978 votes to 6322 for the minority Socialist, Herr Lipinski, who stood, according to the Leipziger Volkszeitung, for a demonstration of the people against war credits and in favor of a speedy peace without annexations.

SUBMARINE WARNING REPORTS ARE DENIED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports that a warning has been given to the United States that Germany is soon to begin a submarine campaign on this side of the Atlantic have no official foundation here, it is declared. The reports have been credited to stock manipulators. Statements that the reports are credited to British sources are denied at the British Embassy. Furthermore, the embassy denies that it is giving out news reports of any character at the present time.

GERMAN PAPER SAYS BRITANNIC TORPEDOED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Kieler Zeitung declares, contrary to the statement appearing in other papers, that the Britannic was torpedoed and makes a feature of the following comment, signed by the editor: "Britannic was transporting fresh troops for our enemies. If she had not been doing so, our submarines would never, of course, have torpedoed her."

MAYOR MITCHEL READY TO CART COAL FOR NEEDY

New York Official Plans to Use City Teams to Supply Fuel Unless Middlemen Stop Charging Exorbitant Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The city is making a study of coal prices on the East Side today to see whether they have been lowered by Mayor Mitchell's plan to use the carts of the street cleaning department for carrying coal direct from the docks to consumers. After investigating coal conditions, the Mayor said he would institute this method of immediate relief unless the middlemen stopped charging exorbitant prices for coal sold in small quantities. Coal sold in pails brings as high as \$28 a ton. Today's investigation will be repeated Wednesday, and if by that time conditions have not changed, for the better the street cleaning department is prepared to go into the coal business.

The Mayor does not expect this method to relieve more than a single feature of the situation. Meanwhile the various city departments continue their inquiries into high prices. The Mayor's committee on food supply, George W. Perkins, chairman, meets today. The Attorney-General and State Commissioner of Agriculture have been asked to find out whether food is being held in storage for speculation. The aldermen are considering ordinances to compel all bread and coal to be sold on a weight basis. The November Grand Jury will probably continue its inquiry through December and January. Sentiment for a terminal market system is growing. A nationwide campaign against high prices is planned by housewives of this city, led by Mrs. L. D. Tholens, Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, head of the Daily Food Alliance, and Miss Mary Donnelly, of the Working Girls' Economic League. Through newspapers, schools, churches and motion pictures they plan to instruct the housewife in intelligent supervision of marketing household supplies, more efficient purchasing methods, and more business-like systems of running the home. One of the chief bulwarks of the campaign for an embargo on food and coal is broken down by the statement of Oscar O. Austin, statistician of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, who says the latest official export figures do not seem of themselves, when compared with conditions a year ago, to justify the large and very recent advance in prices.

Boycott of Eggs Planned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A household boycott on eggs, the authors of the movement expect, will be inaugurated in New York city on Tuesday. The movement has the endorsement of the National Housewives League and other consumers' organizations, also of Commissioner of Foods and Markets Dillon, representing the State, and Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan, representing the city. Wholesale and retail egg dealers, too, have given the proposal their approval as the only practical method of defeating the speculators.

Presidents of all the retail grocery associations in this city will meet at the Municipal Building on Wednesday afternoon to work out a plan for co-operation between the public and retail dealers to strike at speculators in eggs and later to attack speculation in other foodstuffs.

Pittsfield to Rely on Wood

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The city of Pittsfield is to go into the logging and lumbering business to defeat the high cost of coal and planks. Trees on the city water supply watershed will be thinned out and sawed into cord wood and planks, the cord wood to be burned under tar kettles and asphalt mixers instead of coal and the planks to be used in city work.

Citizens Unite to Buy Food

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A cooperative organization of citizens, which will buy foodstuffs, fuel and other necessities in large quantities to reduce the price to consumers, was started here Sunday at a mass meeting of citizens. Speakers were vigorous in their denunciations of wholesale merchants as responsible for prevailing high prices.

GERMANY'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message says Dr. Alfred Zimmermann is appointed Foreign Secretary and Dr. William von Stumm Under Secretary; Baron Busch, former German Minister, at Bucharest being appointed Second Under Secretary in view of the increasing work.

RELEASE OF REBELS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Monday)—Lord Buxton has sanctioned the release of 19 persons concerned in the rebellion, including General Kemp and Wesels and Mr. Serfontein, former member of the Legislative Assembly.



General Sarraïl, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces at Salonika

FRANCE DECIDES TO HAVE GREAT MERCHANT FLEET

Republic's Intentions Indicated During Debate on Scheme to Help Finance Shipowners

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—Speaking during the debate on Thursday on the proposal to lend shipowners 1,600,000,000 to purchase and build new vessels Monsieur Naill, Under-Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Department, indicated France's determination to have a powerful mercantile marine after the war.

A committee, he said, had considered postal subsidies and extension of railways by steamship services and would introduce a bill, as would also the Government, regarding docks and freight, improved ports and greater freights, these being essential to the mercantile marine as well as more ships.

Increased exports after the war would mean heavier freights for the mercantile marine. The French mercantile tonnage had lost 300,000 since the outbreak of the war as against 350,000 new tonnage, leaving them as before the war, apart from the Commerce Ministry's purchase of 160,000 tons.

Of the neutrals, America alone with 297 ships of 1,300,000 tons under construction has construction on a big scale, and America and the South American republics would possess fleets of their own as a result of the war. Countries without colonies, like Germany, would suffer most, France and England having regular traffic with their colonial possessions.

Naval shipyards would be used after the war to increase the mercantile marine and the Government had decided to construct standardized ships. Meantime credits were necessary to buy neutral ships, either now or after victory, which was perhaps nearer than was thought.

French Food Measures

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Joseph Thierry has been appointed Under-Secretary for Civil and Military Food Supplies. Various measures, including the abolition of fresh pastry and fancy bread, are under consideration with a view to economy.

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HENRY ABRAHAM IS FAVORED FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD

School Voters League Considers Question of Whether to Concentrate on His Candidacy

Indorsement of Henry Abrahams' candidacy for the Boston School Committee from the School Voters League is expected this afternoon. The question of whether a second candidacy shall have its approval or whether the organization shall concentrate its efforts in the support of Mr. Abrahams is an important question which the league will consider. Indorsement of Mr. Abrahams' candidacy is promised by other organizations. In addition a citizens' committee is to be formed for the purpose of definitely supporting Mr. Abrahams along lines calculated to achieve success.

These new phases of the School Committee campaign are said to point to the downfall of any attempts to rehabilitate Boston city politics in the school board through the reinstatement of Michael H. Corcoran and the election of Judge Michael H. Sullivan who bears the one indorsement award of this year by the Public School Association. It is agreed that if sufficient support is given to Mr. Abrahams a Corcoran-Sullivan combination becomes an impossibility.

Notwithstanding the denials of leading members of the Public School Association the assertion that Mr. Corcoran is still in the race.

GERMAN FORCES LINK UP ON RUMANIAN FRONT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Rumanian situation has developed considerably during the week-end, and Berlin claims that the forces of General von Falkenhayn and Field Marshal von Mackensen are now in touch. The Rumanians are defending the line of the River Alt, from Rimnik to beyond Slatina. While near the Danube Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces are only about 50 miles from Bucharest, General von Falkenhayn is delivering heavy attacks at Curtea Darghe railhead, northwest of Pitesti with the object of cutting the lateral railway behind this portion of the Rumanian front.

Courtesies Exchanged

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Admiral Jellicoe has sent a telegram to Sir Douglas Haig congratulating the army on its recent great success and the striking results obtained in the face of difficulties. Sir Douglas Haig has replied expressing the debt the empire owes to the courage and endurance of the Royal Navy and the army's pride in having earned its commendation.

Tsar Arrives at Kiev

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a report from Sofia that the Tsar has arrived at Kiev on his journey to Rens, on the Rumanian frontier, to hold a conference with the King of Rumania.

ENTENTE AGAIN DEMANDS GREEK WAR MUNITIONS

Admiral du Fourmet Sets Dates for Delivery of Material—Allies Mark Buildings—Prepare for Any Eventuality

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—Admiral du Fourmet has presented to the Government what amounts to an ultimatum regarding the surrender of arms. His note concludes by the statement that his orders permit of no prolonged discussion, and he, therefore, requests as proof of the Hellenic Government's good will the handing over by Dec. 1 at latest of 10 batteries of mountain guns. The rest of the material demanded must not be delivered later than Dec. 15. In case he does not receive satisfaction, Admiral du Fourmet threatens to take such steps as the situation demands. According to the anti-Entente press, the armament demanded will not be surrendered without a struggle. Reservist and military leagues are especially active, and patrols in the streets have been strongly reinforced, the garrison being confined to the barracks. A good deal of activity is apparent among reservists. Distinguishing marks are being placed on all Venizelist buildings and the Allies are taking steps with a view to any eventuality.

Many Venizelists are preparing to leave Athens, but the threatened storm may again blow over.

Venizelist War Declaration

Reasons for Action Against Bulgaria and Germany

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—The declaration of war on Bulgaria and Germany says that Greek sympathy was aroused by the spectacle of the violation of Belgium, a little country like Greece, but in the interests of Serbia and of the Greek cause, Greece decided for neutrality. When the Bulgarian attack on Serbia occurred, Greece was ready loyally to fulfill her obligations of alliance but was deterred by the effects of a disgraceful campaign which had long been undertaken against the moral unity of the country. Agents of German propaganda succeeded in bringing about between the Crown and responsible Government a sudden conflict which, according to constitutional laws confirmed by parliamentary traditions, appeared to be out of the question.

At a general election on May 31 the Greek people again expressed their confidence in the Liberal party, but the pro-German party was able to provoke between the Crown and responsible Government a far more serious conflict than the preceding one. The hope that their rulers would be compelled sooner or later by the logic of events to attempt to safeguard the already compromised interests of the country was in vain.

Heroic Serbia was invaded by the hereditary enemy Bulgaria, whose forces were stationed in a menacing way on the frontier and soon afterwards, despite promises, they seized a portion of the territory which the criminal policy of the Greek Government delivered to them together with some forts, war material and the entire army.

The note then refers to the activity of German official and secret agents and recalls the beginnings of the National movement.

At the moment when the first units of her army are about to enter into the contest with the enemies of Hellenism, the Provisional Government, the note adds, thinks it right to inform belligerent States, to which it has become allied and neutral States, whose sympathy it desires, that from this date it considers itself in a state of war with Bulgaria for having attacked Serbia and invaded Greek territory, and with Germany for having incited and aided Bulgaria to fight against Serbia and aid against Greece; for her violation of guarantees to Greece; regarding Serbia, Drama, and Kavala; for having extended to Greek merchantmen the criminal attempts of submarines and for having cynically declared the intended to persevere in these acts of destruction of defenceless vessels and cowardly murder of innocent passengers and for having finally undertaken to demoralize, humiliate and divide the Greek people to the detriment of their honor and national interests.

Allied Troops Congratulated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—General Sarraïl has issued an order of the day to the Allied troops regarding Monastir, warmly congratulating all nationalities. Referring to the thankless task of the British, he says, they have fought with honor their defensive role, never sparing efforts or toil.

DANISH ISLANDS QUESTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Riksdag commission's report on the West Indian question shows a Liberal, Radical and Socialist majority for the sale of the islands, the Conservative minority dissenting. A plebiscite on Dec. 14 is expected to support the majority.

MINIMUM WAGE ISSUE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England—The minimum wage and municipal shops question were touched upon by Mr. Runciman in speaking to a deputation which had laid before him copies of resolutions passed at the recent Scottish Trades Union Congress.

The congress urged the nationaliza-

trons or air shipping, docks and wharves, and of land, mines, minerals and railways, the purchase and storage of foodstuffs, and the fixing of maximum prices, in view of the high food prices attributed to excessive shipping tariffs. The extremely low rate of wages prevailing among those employed in the retail and wholesale distribution trades, the congress also declared, makes it urgently desirable that the Trade Boards Act should be amended so that the Board of Trade could make a provisional order applying that act to all such workers.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., introduced the deputation and examples were given of extremely low wages paid to girls and women. Mr. Runciman informed the deputation that the Government were considering the whole question of a minimum for all workers, and added that he would approach the Shop Assistants Union in the matter of evidence when the subject had reached the stage for it to be taken.

Touching the sale of milk the president of the Board of Trade admitted that full returns were not always made, and that legislation might be necessary to deal with this question.

The subject of municipal shops being established for the supply of bacon and other foodstuffs, he assured them, was receiving the careful attention of the Government, and, although this did not properly belong to his department, an official statement, he explained, would probably be made shortly on the question.

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WHERE SHELLS ARE MADE

Arnold Bennett Describes a British Factory Which Turns Out 10,000 Projectiles a Week—Mostly Women Employed

By ARNOLD BENNETT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—N. P. F. You see these letters on the doormat of the office. They stand for National Projectile Factory. I know not how many N. P. F.s there are in Britain. Perhaps Mr. Montagu, the Minister of Munitions, knows. This particular factory is a very large one. It has over 11 acres beneath a single roof. A farmer can visualize a 10-acre field, but to the man in the industrial street an acre is a mere term. Imagine an area of one mile long by 100 feet broad. This is roughly the area of the factory, though naturally its shape is much nearer a square. Over 5000 "hands" are employed there, and of these very considerably over half are women, of whom a large part are young or youngish and attractive, and possess husbands in the army.

Now you can observe an N. P. F. in various aspects. There is the human aspect of its picturesque adjuncts. For instance, the canteen under its own separate roof, with a prodigious veranda for the al fresco, surpassing town halls in size, and supplying all the diverse cooking and eating accommodation which young women who know on which side their bread ought to be buttered require. There are the women's dressing rooms and lavatories—I never saw before and do not hope to see again, so many white faience basins with hot and cold water, rows and rows and rows, and scores in a row. There is the ambulance station with every device. There are the women in the roof controlling the overhead traveling electric cranes that command every foot of the floor space. Each has a rope to slide down by in an emergency, and for practice sake she is obliged to slide down that rope at least once a week. There are the other women who drive the electric carriages on the floor itself—miles of line—sitting in a sort of easy chair, and tickling levers. (Six-inch and nine-inch shells are not to be lightly thrown about. The latter weigh more than a man, and it takes either electricity or two men to shift them to and fro; electricity does 90 per cent of the shifting.)

There are still other women in peg-top trousers. These last quaint creatures start with two minute points near the ground and very often finish near the top with an elaborate white lace corsage or a flowing, glowing scarf. The phenomenon looks queer in a factory. It ought not to look queer. It ought to be far more prevalent. I liked to see a girl-checker delicately rolling a nine-inch shell over with her fashionable glaze-black boot that peeped out beneath the yellow overall. These things happily, will peep out. So will the vase of flowers, and the strange personal belongings in the wire-cage cupboard of which each machine has one near her machine. There are the long queues of women in variegated street attire at the pay desks ("Pay from 6501-7020" is one of the signs). There are the war savings desks—astutely placed next to the pay desks. "War savings certificates. They are subscribing today in the section. Are you subscribing?" Well, as a rule, she was.

So I might continue with the human picturesque aspect, but I must turn to the manufacturing aspect; for, after all, this fast rumbling maze of wheels and women and men exists for shells. And, like the men, all these women, however nice and happy, are conscientiously engaged in the preparation of the means of destruction and slaughter.

Steam is at the bottom of this affair—a row of boilers and furnaces. Step inside the power-house, and behold! The steam has been translated into electricity—three units of 750 kilowatts each, and three more of 450 kilowatts each. A little further, and much of the power has become hydraulic. You can see the huge hydraulic accumulators rising and falling according as the creation of power here overtakes or is overtaken by the dissipation of power in the factory. Having grasped this, you may enter the factory. You there discover an ordinary railway wagon behind a row of forges. The wagon is full of steel ingots which have made a long journey. They are craned out—they weigh 3½ cwt. each—and put into the forges, and when they are white hot they are dropped into a hydraulic machine which both pierces and shapes them, and from which they emerge—after a pressure of 750 tons—in the shape of nine-inch shells. That is the first operation out of more than a score quite separate operations. Then the rough carcass is "centered"; its nose is bored and the screw-thread is milled in the cavity; the beautiful sink-and-wave channels are cut on the part where the copper band is to go; the base plug is fitted—and no mortal power could unscrew that base plug once it is screwed in; the inside is polished and varnished and the varnish dried; the base is "faced."

Then comes the copper-band business, which resembles in its finish the jeweler's craft. The copper band is jammed on by incredible main force, but after it is on it is treated with the most astounding finesse, and the shell leaves that series of operations gleaming with its cut and carved bangle. You see it next in the painting room, where everything and everybody is of a yellowish-brown color and where there is not such a thing as a brush except the floor-sweeper. The paint is sprayed on to the shells as they hang in rows and thus the painting is accomplished with an evenness, a precision, and a celerity which would fatally shock house-painters.

A few yards further, and the shells are dried in gas-heated cupboards, and out of these cupboards they are wafted into an ordinary railway wagon and they disappear from the factory forever. They are not yet truly shells. They are only shell cases. They travel elsewhere to be filled. Therefore you do not witness either the beginning of the work (the steel-making) or the end of it. The metal, so far as you are concerned, springs from one mystery and vanishes away into another.

I have catalogued by no means all the operations, and I have given no hint of the important differences in the two nevertheless similar processes for 9-inch shells and for 6-inch shells. I have offered only a general indication and space will not permit more. I was told that in the brief operations demanding close concentration the women rivalled and perhaps excelled the men, whereas in the long tedious operations (not demanding physical strength) the men easily beat the women whose attitude was apt to be: "Oh bother! I've had enough of this exasperating dullness!"

Another aspect of the colossal organism is the checking and testing aspect. If you examine this long enough you will become obsessed by it, so that you will arrive at the stage of thinking that the manufacture of shells consists chiefly in checking and testing. Every shell, as soon as it has cooled from the red-hot condition, is provided with its biography, which it bears on a card in its cavity. Finally in addition to the factory tests and the government tests within the factory, there is the government outside test, for which some shells go into the sacred bond-room, where no unhalloved person may enter, and whence the chosen shells are removed for realistic trials in distant spots. When that is over all has been done that can be done to furnish the artilleryman with an utterly reliable shell case.

And lastly there is the esoteric aspect, and unless you have eyes to see this aspect you will never get the National Projectile Factory in a true perspective. Everything has had to be devised. The electric torch by which women peer into the cavity of the shells is beautifully thought out. So is the overhead trolley railway, hand-worked, on which the shells pass dangling through the painting room to the railway wagon. The exquisite details can be counted in thousands. Then consider the architectural planning of the factory, a matter of absolutely infernal complexity, the mere placing of the machinery, the interworking of the cranes. A hiatus or an overlapping of one foot over all the expanse of those 11 acres would put a young woman out of her stride and bring wailing friction and perhaps a stoppage into the organism. And consider also the affair of linking up the shifts, where the women work in three shifts but the men in two! It might well have taken 20 years to perfect the N. P. F. How long did it take?

The proposal for the factory was made on July 8, 1915, and sanctioned on Aug. 17. The land on which the factory now stands was then chiefly a dumping ground. Part of it being subject to inundations, part of the construction had to be founded on piles. The ironwork was started on Sept. 25. By March 26, 1916, the power was installed, and much of the machinery had been manufactured in Britain.

In the first week of June 127 shells were made. Within a year of the sanctioning of the proposal 48,549 shells had been delivered. The output is now over 10,000 a week—and they are big shells. How was it done? It was done by putting a big armament firm in charge, but this firm supplied only two men direct, though it gave foremen a fortnight's course of training in its own shops. The manager was brought from India. There was no difficulty about female labor; but the skilled male laborer had to be invented, created, conjured up out of nothing, for when this N. P. F. was first thought of, the country was supposed to have been swept clear of that commodity, and it practically was. The N. P. F. stands there today an achievement as magical and incredible and overwhelming as any palace of aladdin. And like a palace of aladdin, it is a delicate thing. I can imagine the shattering consequences to it of the treatment so vociferously advocated by a certain type, and known as "coming out." I can imagine that the famous comb might well comb out the entire organism before it had realized what it was doing.

EARLY CLOSING IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—From Nov. 1 all shops, coffee houses, bars and restaurants in Italy are to be closed to the public at 10:30 p. m., the object of the measure being to impose greater economy and sobriety upon the citizens. Foreseeing that the early closing of bars and restaurants will not attain the end in view, while theaters and private clubs are allowed to remain open, as there is nothing to prevent proprietors of bars and restaurants from establishing private clubs by legal means, representatives of the chief commercial societies of Milan, Genoa, Bologna, Turin, Venice, Florence and Naples have petitioned the government to fix the closing hour at 11 p. m. and to include theaters, moving picture shows, clubs and all places of amusement in the order.

ITALIAN COAL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—It is reckoned that the price of coal for private industries in Italy, which had reached the prohibitive sum of 220 lire a ton, will fall to about 160 lire a ton as soon as the reduction of 25s. on the charter rates between Cardiff and Genoa and the maximum price of 30s. a ton come into force. The reductions are the outcome of the Anglo-Italian agreement with regard to coal, the general lines of which were drawn up at the recent conference at Pallanza between Mr. Runciman, Signor Ariotti and Signor de Nava.

WHAT GERMANY HAD PLANNED IN RUMANIAN DRIVE

Events Throw Light on Scheme by Which Conquest of Newest Entrant Into the Conflict Was to Be Achieved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The military situation in Rumania, following upon the success achieved by General von Mackensen against the Tchernavoda-Constanza line, is at the time of writing, somewhat easier for the defending forces. Whether this is due to the arrival of Russian reinforcements and ammunition supplies, or whether it is due to von Mackensen's forces having penetrated or some distance beyond their ally's position, or whether the different geographical structure of the country north of the Constanza-Bucharest railway has some influence on the situation, is as yet unrevealed. The probability is that all these factors are operating in the campaign. Of the Dobruja, at any rate, the Allies' anxiety as to the fate of the Rumanian forces in their retreat before the superior artillery of von Mackensen has now been largely dispelled, and it is possible to estimate with greater accuracy the full extent of the German-Bulgarian-Turkish success.

As has been pointed out in the cables, The Christian Science Monitor, the Dobruja is a minor sphere of operations so long as Rumanian action there is confined to the defensive, but it is essential to consider it in close relation with von Falkenhayn's attack upon the passes of the Transylvanian front. The obvious cooperation between von Falkenhayn, striking from the west, and von Mackensen pushing up from the south, indicated a carefully considered plan of action on the part of the German general staff. If any further proof were needed of the importance of this area in von Hindenburg's eyes, after the despatch of two of Germany's most trusted commanders, it is to be found in this combined offensive against the newest entrant into the war. The consideration that undoubtedly influenced the decision to attack Rumania in force have already been well discussed, but the plan by which the conquest of the country was to be achieved only becomes apparent with the progress of operations.

The Rumanians have failed to secure the line of the Maros Valley west of the Transylvanian frontier, von Falkenhayn was able to launch an offensive along the whole front by means of the lateral railway running north and south through the valley. The first effects of the blow were felt in the south near the Vulkan Pass. This Austro-German success was followed by the retirement at the Red Tower and the Predeal. Then was launched a heavy blow at the junction of the Rumanian and Russian troops near the Dorna Watra Pass, in the extreme north of the frontier line. Finally Austro-German troops forced the defenders back to the east of the frontier through all the passes in the northern half of the battle line. At the height of the offensive von Mackensen, who had been comparatively quiet after his retirement, which followed the unsuccessful attack upon the defensive line south of the Constanza railway, suddenly became active again.

Within a day or two, the danger to Rumania, if there was a danger, became apparent. Presuming that the attack on Rumania went forward without a hitch, an assumption which subsequent events have nullified, then Rumania would have been isolated from Europe. Von Falkenhayn's offensive not only threatened the oil fields of Rumania, which are very close to the western frontier, but was directed at the vital railway communications with the Russians in Bukovina. On the other side von Mackensen, in the event of a speedy conquest of the Dobruja and a successful crossing of the river Danube would have struck at the narrow neck left open between the southern part of Rumania and Russia. The possibility of the isolation of Rumania was apparent. Other important advantages that would have accrued to the central empires would have been the considerable shortening of their line by the junction of the forces operating in Transylvania and in the Dobruja, the greater facilities for cooperation between the two commands, and the broadening of the passage connecting Berlin with the capitals of Germany's Balkan allies.

It is too early to state that these plans cannot be carried out, but it is plain that Rumanian resistance has stiffened considerably, on the main front.

In the North, where Russian reinforcements would first produce a visible effect, the invaders have been driven out of Rumanian territory and the railway communications between Ploesti and the Bukovina frontier are again secure. Further south the position is not clear, but fierce fighting has proceeded every day. In the absence of any appearance of finality about the operations on this front, the Dobruja operations will best repay examination. Here the Rumanians have suffered a setback, for they have lost for the time being at any rate, the use of one of the routes by which they have received supplies from Russia. Constanza, which is now in von Mackensen's hands, was the port and storehouse for supplies which the command of the Black Sea coast enabled the Russians to dispatch to Bucharest via the single line railway over the Carol railway bridge at Tchernavoda. This bridge was the sole permanent communication between the two banks of the Danube in the stretch of at least a couple of hundred miles. It was 12

miles in length, for it spanned the marshes as well as the river itself. In their retirement the Rumanians were obliged to destroy it, and the effect of von Mackensen's success seems at present to be confined to the destruction of this bridge.

In favor of this conclusion it may be pointed out that the Rumanians have not been deprived of access to the Black Sea through the loss of Constanza, still less have they been robbed of their only line of supply; they have not lost any sources of oil supply, for Constanza was but a storehouse; they have not lost great stores there, for the evacuation was foreseen; and finally they have not suffered a great military disaster by the orderly retreat of their forces into what looks like a cul-de-sac in the north of the Dobruja. Moreover the railway between Constanza and Tchernavoda will not be so useful to von Mackensen as it has been to the Rumanians, because the Russians can prevent any traffic by sea between Varna and Constanza. The one obvious advantage that von Mackensen's offensive has brought to him is that in the event of a Russo-Rumanian-Serbian counterattack or a more serious attempt at some future time to invade Bulgaria through the Dobruja, then the Rumanians will not have the Tchernavoda bridge behind them.

As matters stand at present the line of retreat for the Rumanians over the Danube at Reni and other places is assured, if a withdrawal becomes necessary. The country north of the Constanza railway is, however, of a more defensible character than that south of the line. Moreover the length of front to be defended is becoming narrower, not only from the shape of the region between the Danube and the sea, but as a result of the presence of lakes and inlets in the eastern portion. On the Danube side the country is considerably broken up and the heights rise in places to more than 1000 feet. Even if the defense were overcome by the superiority of a frontal artillery attack, then the Danube is still the formidable military obstacle that von Mackensen has already utilized in the protection of his flank. While this obstacle prevails Rumania itself is secure on the east, and the net strategic result of the Dobruja operations is that the Rumanian defensive is unbroken, but her power of offensive against Bulgaria via the Dobruja is for the time being impaired.

PACIFIC COAST CAR SHORTAGE IS INCREASING

Beet Sugar Producers and Grain Men Protest—Use of Cars in East as Warehouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The car shortage on the Pacific coast is increasing rather than being relieved, according to statements made by officials of the Southern Pacific railroad, there being a shortage of about 3700 cars on this system alone. "That we are doing everything in our power to secure cars will be realized when it is known that we could do 25 per cent more business than we are now handling if we had the equipment," said George W. Luce, freight traffic manager of this road.

One result of the car shortage on the Southern Pacific is the placing of another embargo on shipments of east-bound overland freight by the way of Galveston. This is known as the "cheap" route, as the rate is only \$8 a ton from California points to New York. This is the eleventh time that service by this route has been suspended because of lack of cars, and it has been found necessary at this time, say the company officials, because 1100 cars are now tied up in Galveston. This road has about 1500 freight cars in course of construction.

Among the shippers most in need of cars are the beet sugar producers, their crops being very large. Another set of shippers who are clamoring for transportation facilities are the grain men, particularly shippers of barley. Complaint has been made to the State Railroad Commission by the Grain Trade Association charging the carriers with discrimination in the furnishing of cars.

Barley is being held by the thousands of tons on the farms and in tide-water warehouses, said witnesses at a hearing held by the Railroad Commission. It was stated that between the present time and June there should move from the interior of the State to tide-water 20,000 tons of barley; from the interior direct to the East 30,000 tons; and from the tide-water to the east 20,000 tons. This means that 100,000 tons of this year's crop are to be moved, which will require at least 2500 cars.

The reason given by the railroads for the shortage of freight cars is that the cars are being used as warehouses on the Atlantic seaboard. This is done, it is said, because warehouses are congested on account of the lack of shipping, and from the fact that it is cheaper to pay demurrage charges than to arrange for warehouse space.

JAMAICANS URGED TO USE MORE LAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica.—All the newspapers and those active in island affairs are urging the natives to plant their lands and cultivate as much as they possibly can, as each day brings a rise in price of imported foodstuffs. Thousands of acres of well-watered lands are lying idle. Soap, corn meal, glue, shoes, furniture, biscuits, tin stuffs, ropes and ochers and numerous other products could all be manufactured in the island.

CANADA'S WOMEN QUICKLY ANSWER COUNTRY'S CALL

Volunteer as Aids in Raising Funds, Providing Relief and Munitions, and in Doing Work of Men at the Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Ont.—Much, though not too much to more than give full credit for her achievements, has been written of the Dominion of Canada's work in carrying out her part in the great world war. But in the telling of her raising 371,535 to Nov. 1, 1916; of her building 422 munition-factories in 16 months, where none existed before; of her producing \$550,000,000 worth of shells in 27 months; of her carrying on all the regular things of life during this time of strife and change—in the telling of all this, sight has been lost of the noble and wonderful work of Canada's army of feminine workers, 3,000,000 strong.

The trammels of ancient tradition regarding women which so often found its expression in "For men must work and women must weep," has long been swept away. And through exigencies arising out of wartime conditions, women of all the belligerent nations have proved, more effectively than by any political campaigns or other appeal, their right to equality in all things with the till-now ruling male. Just as the women of Belgium, France, England and other countries quickly took up duties for the most part strange, so did the mothers and daughters and, spinsters and widows of Canada answer to the call of country and lend readily their services in factory, office, hospital, munition works and a hundred other places.

There are in Canada today many societies, social bodies and other organizations bending their energies to the furthering of Canada's part in the war. However, as a great many of these are supplementary or contributing to the major bodies, mention is made only of the chief organizations. Among these are the Imperial Order Daughters of Empire, Women's Canadian Clubs, Woman's Emergency Corps, W. C. T. U., Belgian Relief, Red Cross, Order of St. John, and Queen Mary's Guild. All of these, with the exception of the Women's Emergency Corps, are engaged in supplying soldiers with comforts and collecting funds for their upkeep and that of their dependents. From the time the war began until September, 1916, no less than \$2,275,000 had been gathered for Belgian relief, and while all this is not due to women's efforts, a goodly portion of it is, both indirectly and directly. In the same time another \$27,000,000 has been raised in Canada for Red Cross and other purposes, for ambulances, for Serbian, Armenian, Jewish and Polish war sufferers' relief, and in aid of the most needy of soldiers' dependents left in Canada.

By reason of its unusualness and extremely successful carrying through, the starting up by the women of Toronto of a junk collecting business last summer is perhaps most worthy of the telling. In order to get money for Red Cross work, the matrons and maidens of the city started a collection of all the old paper, bottles, rags, rubber, and all the materials that are so well summed up by the word junk. Of course, all the children were enlisted in the work. Every house, every long unmolessted attic, vacant lots and a thousand and one other places yielded up their quota of junk.

A place became necessary to store it in. The city of Toronto's Harbor Commission offered a warehouse, and here today a dozen women are almost constantly engaged sorting and packing the collected matter. In the first month from this new and as yet not fully learned business, the women cleared \$1619, and figures to date show that they have started a business that now looks likely to return \$25,000 a year without the investment of a cent of capital, and which required only organization and hard work.

In the matter of money collecting records the Secours National Society in one day, in the city of Toronto, collected \$25,000 for relief of Verdun refugees. This was held on July 14, the French national day. Another splendid gift of recent date, directly due to the work of women, was the raising within a fortnight of \$53,299 in aid of H. R. H. Duchesne de Longueuil's Prisoners of War Fund. This was presented to Her Highness on her leaving Canada at the expiration of the "Conquants' term of office."

There are today in the city of Toronto alone 3500 women working in banks in positions which formerly were held by men. An equal number have taken their place in the offices of bond, brokerage and other financial and business houses in the same city.

Three thousand Canadian women are working in munition factories throughout the Dominion, and this number is being added to every day. Regular factory hands who have had experience at almost anything, and the sturdy domestic servants and girls from rural communities, have proved the best and most satisfactory employees in munition works. On the whole, women have proved themselves the equal, and, upon certain delicate work, superior, to men in munition factories. The wages run from \$12 to \$21 a week.

GEN. HUGHES PLANS TRIP

OTTAWA, Ont.—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes will leave here Tuesday on a motor trip to Washington. He will cross at Niagara and spend a day at Gettysburg on the way.

HENRY ABRAHAMS IS FAVORED FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD

(Continued from page one)

coran is virtually a candidate of the organization continues to be repeated. Its failure to nominate but one candidate and its self-evident attitude of complacency toward the trend which events are taking, leads many citizens to criticize the explanations advanced for its action.

It is asserted that the association's action is satisfactory to the Democratic city committee which is working for the election of Judge Sullivan and the reelection of Mr. Corcoran. It is pointed out that Boston Democracy has saved itself a lot of work in securing the Public School Association endorsement of Judge Sullivan, that withholding a second endorsement strengthens the position of Mr. Corcoran, that the policies favored by the latter seem to be in a fair way of further development if the apparent sanction of the association is carried to a successful issue and these two candidates with Dr. Frederick L. Bogan are privileged to cast three votes for them in the next School Committee.

It is urged in many quarters that the Public School Association has been unconsciously led into the situation it now finds itself and there are friends of the organization who are not averse to stating that repudiation of the candidate and recall of his papers are not among the impossibilities.

A movement is quietly going forward to form a citizens committee made up of persons and organizations or representatives of organizations who are really concerned in the election to the school committee of persons who are best fitted to serve the whole public in the matter of its schools. This committee, it is expected, will throw its entire strength to the support of Mr. Abrahams, to insure his election to the committee and the defeat of either Mr. Corcoran or Judge Sullivan.

Until tomorrow night when each candidate must file his nomination papers it will not be known definitely who the actual candidates for the two vacancies will be. From the first, Mr. Abrahams has had strong support from labor men, business men, teachers, organizations and citizens generally because of his breadth of view. His election would give their policies the balance of power on the school committee. Mr. Abrahams, Joseph Lee and Miss Curtis being expected to work together for progressive education with the superintendent. The opposition would then have but two votes, those of either Judge Sullivan or Mr. Corcoran whichever may be elected, and Dr. Bogan.

PARK ADDED TO SANTA FE STATION

TOPEKA, Kan.—Following the completion of a new railroad station by the Santa Fe at Williamsburg, a town 10 miles southwest of Ottawa, the land for a new park adjoining the station has been presented by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Finley to the city. Mayor F. M. Harris of Ottawa, says a special to the Capital, has been asked to speak at the exercises when the new station will be formally dedicated and the new park accepted soon. Santa Fe officials will probably be present.

THREE COLLIERIES ORDERED

Three coal colliers to operate between southern coal ports and New England have just been ordered by the Darlow-Mann Company of Boston from the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. It was learned today. This makes six steamers now contracted for with that concern for the Boston company. The last three will not be finished until the spring of 1918, according to contract. They are to be almost exact duplicates of the steamer Franklin, built for the Coastwise Transportation Company, and which has been chartered for a term of years to carry coal from Baltimore to Egypt.

The Boston Molasses Company is having a steam lighter built at Jacksonville, that is to be ready for service in February. It is to be named Pedro, and is to be used in Porto Rican waters. The lighter is to have a tank with capacity for 60,000 gallons of molasses.

MORTON STREET PROJECT

This afternoon the City Council considers an order from Mayor Curley, calling for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the taking of land in the area bounded by Morton, Stillman and Cross streets, in the North End, for the purpose of constructing a small park in this congested section of the city. The order follows the recommendations of the Street Commissioners for a small park rather than the proposition of the City Planning Board for the widening of Morton Street.

THIRTIETH CENTURY CLUB

Thomas M. Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing prison, and Col. Cyrus B. Adams, director Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons, will discuss prison problems at the luncheon of the Thirtieth Century Club Saturday. The following Saturday Prof. James I. Westergard of the Harvard Law School, formerly general adviser to the King of Siam, and Mr. Songkha of Siam will be guests of the club.

CANADIAN COAL MINERS OUT WINNIPEG

Man.—One thousand coal miners at Fernie and Michel, B. C., failed to go to work today. Many southern Alberta miners failed to report also. The men are awaiting the outcome of Government conferences before striking to enforce their demands for better wages.

FUEL ALCOHOL MANUFACTURE TO BE ATTEMPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MIAMI, Fla.—A company is shortly to be organized here for the manufacture of fuel alcohol for automobile and other engines. Experiments which have been carried on at Davie, Fla., have proven to be successful in producing a fuel alcohol from material said, to be grown in unlimited quantities.

Not only is alcohol to be manufactured, but there will be a byproduct having a feed value for live stock. The alcohol, it is said, will be a complete substitute for gasoline. It is claimed that it can be manufactured at from 5 to 5½ cents per gallon. The retail price would be 10 cents a gallon or less, making a saving of at least 14 cents per gallon to the users of gasoline. It is claimed that the alcohol will give more mileage per gallon than gasoline. The apparatus for distilling the alcohol is very cheap, and it is believed that the time will come when the farmer will make his own alcohol for running his machinery and lighting his house.

It is felt in this vicinity that the high prices being paid for gasoline and the immense quantities consumed will hurry the work of organization among prospective companies. The oil companies have for many years had their own way, and they have played fast and loose with the public and the end is drawing near. Nature has furnished an unlimited supply of raw material, men have invented the means of extracting the alcohol, and capital is now diligently at work with the view of making this fuel available to the whole public and giving gasoline, as it is at present sold, a second place.



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MORE SPEED IS BEING SHOWN IN STREET WORK

With Opening to Traffic of Several Improved Stretches the Repaving of Canal Street and Haymarket Square Begins

Paving of Canal Street and Haymarket Square will be the next undertaking by Bernard E. Grant, the contractor who is putting down the smooth granite block for the city this year. The city has accepted and opened for traffic the southerly side of Columbia Road, paved with smooth granite block grouted with Portland cement, from Edward Everett Square to Dudley Street. Batterymarch, School and a long stretch of Albany Street also have been opened to traffic.

The paving of Devonshire Street from Water to State streets, with wood block, has been completed. Paving of Devonshire from State Street to Dock Square, with wood block should be well under way by the end of the week. Mr. Grant has this contract as well as the granite block. The paving with wood block of the roadway on the Huntington Avenue Bridge over the Boston & Albany will be well advanced, if not completed, this week.

Workmen this week of the Boston Elevated are busily engaged in putting the tracks of the company into shape for paving in Haymarket Square and Canal Street. If conditions continue favorable Contractor Grant and his men should make a good start this week in the preparations for laying the concrete in this important link in the street system of Boston.

Haymarket Square is a \$30,000 job of grouted granite block paving, while Canal Street's paving will cost the city about \$5600. Then if conditions are still favorable Contractor Grant should be able to complete the paving with granite of Washington Street Haymarket Square to Elm Street. This latter is an \$8900 contract. With this stretch of Washington Street paved with smooth granite that much-used thoroughfare will be in fairly good condition from Haymarket Square to Milk Street.

Since the fact was made public that the contractors who are doing this street paving declare their lack of progress this year is due to the methods of the public works department and the Boston Elevated, a little better speed has been made by all hands. Mayor Curley let it be understood that he proposed to do some investigating of his own and that had its effect, as well.

The quality of work being done for the city by the contractors is under close surveillance and constant inspection, not alone by the salaried inspectors for the municipality but those of the Finance Commission, cement dealers, asphalt supply furnishing houses and the granite contractors. It is to the interest of each of these interests that the work in Boston be well done.

Criticism is not expressed by any of the various interests engaged in watching the work which is being done this fall on the streets. The Finance Commission in its report to the City Council contented itself with reviewing the progress made by the paving contractors and estimating how far short of actual completion this year's contracts will be when operations are not longer practicable on the streets.

It is known that some of the paving experts who have been paying close attention to the Grant granite block and wood block work on the street would proceed differently if the contracts were in their hands. It is said that the grout surface finish in School Street was not applied in sufficient quantity. Horses will do little slipping on cement, less than on granite, in fact, and it is pointed out that the contractor did not spread the grout over the granite blocks in School Street. The result is wagons and other vehicles with steel tires make considerable rattle as they roll down the street. With a smoother finish this would not have been the result. It is also said that School Street should have been made quite smooth with cement spread over the granite for it is a one-way street from Tremont down to Washington.

The proposed widening of Morton Street in the North End, as favored by the Boston City Planning Board, is endorsed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Charles F. Weed, president of the chamber, in a letter to Mayor Curley just made public, said: "Prof. Dwight Porter, in 1888, referred to the density of occupation in this block as 715 persons to the acre. In 1909, the density was reported as 1032 persons to the acre. "Morton Street is the narrowest vehicle traveled public way in the city. It is so narrow that there is no possibility of the sun reaching into windows below the top stories of the houses on it.

"The basement rooms have been condemned for human habitation and are now used largely for the storage of fruit. In spite of every effort on the part of the authorities the street is offensive much of the time. "The houses cover 86 per cent of the block, exclusive of the streets, and the street area is 28 per cent, as against a normal 35 to 40 per cent. "There is no open space nearer than the Prince Street playground and that is inadequate to provide for the needs of those living near to it."

ANTI-SUFFRAGE DELEGATES Thirty-two Massachusetts women have announced their intention of attending the National Anti-Suffrage Convention to be held in Washington on Dec. 7 and 8.

UNITED STATES WAITING TO HEAR FROM MEXICO

No Word Yet Received From General Carranza on the Atlantic City Protocol Contents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration officials have settled down to a period of waiting in the Mexican situation, as the future apparently depends upon the ratification or rejection of the protocol signed at Atlantic City. No word has been received by the Government indicating whether General Carranza will accept or reject the propositions contained in the protocol. It is considered here that the only difficulty may arise from the addendum to the instrument which would permit United States troops to cross the border in pursuit of marauders. The original proposition made by General Carranza on this subject provided for a reciprocal crossing of the border by the military forces of both countries on a "hot trail," but this was never carried to a treaty conclusion. The reciprocal idea is understood to be absent from the addendum, or supplementary memorandum, attached to the Atlantic City protocol.

The addendum was prepared by the American commissioners after it was realized that the Mexican members under no circumstances would consent to its being included in the protocol. Provision for it in an addendum followed the example set in the negotiation of the American Japanese treaty. The Japanese Government would not consent to inclusion in the treaty of the so-called "Gentlemen's agreement," which provided for the restriction of Japanese immigration to the United States.

Mexican Trades Union

BALTIMORE, Md.—That the spread of the trades union movement in Mexico would go far toward keeping that country and the United States at peace was the substance of an address shortly before the final adjournment on Saturday of the American Federation of Labor convention, by Carlos Lovelra, a fraternal delegate from Yucatan, Mex.

"It was between Mexico and the United States should come through the machinations of capitalists, many of our workers would not know what to do," said Lovelra. "We realize we would not meet in battle the oil kings or the railroad kings or other exploiters, but that we would meet brother workers." Buffalo was chosen over Ft. Worth, Tex., as the meeting place for the 1917 convention, and the following officers were re-elected unanimously, no other names having been presented: President, Samuel Gompers; first vice-president, James Duncan; second vice-president, James O'Connell; third vice-president, D. A. Hayes; fourth vice-president, Joseph F. Valentine; fifth vice-president, John R. Alpine; sixth vice-president, H. B. Perham; seventh vice-president, Frank Duffy; eighth vice-president, William Green; treasurer, John B. Lennon; secretary, Frank Morrison.

Fraternal delegates elected to the next British Trades Union Congress were: John Golden, New York, president of the United Textile Workers; Francis Brannan, president of the Illinois branch, United Mine Workers. Fraternal delegate to the next Canadian Trade Labor Congress: Emanuel Koveleskie, Rochester, N. Y.

The report of a special committee appointed to prepare a statement of the principles upon which the federation declares its position with respect to "militarism," was adopted unanimously.

"We are unalterably opposed to any form of physical training or any quality of mental education which would tend to inculcate the spirit of militarism," reads the resolution.

LABOR'S ONLY HOPE TOPIC OF LECTURE

Labor's hope for improved conditions and prosperity in the future depends upon a fuller utilization of existing and new machinery and a corresponding decrease in the amount of manual labor, according to Roger W. Babson, who yesterday addressed the Ford Hall Forum on "Labor's Only Hope."

The speaker declared that the capitalist possesses the initiative, courage, and originality to secure increased results, but that until the laboring man secures these personal assets he will contribute little to the increase in production upon which his future prosperity depends.

"The less shoes, clothing, and other goods produced, the higher the prices," he said. "An increase in wages without a corresponding increase in production does you no good."

"When it comes to an intelligent use of your unions for increasing production, you workmen absolutely fail. You are united, but for what? To increase production and get richer? No, but rather to restrict production and get poorer."

"The labor union is a great machine, and like the corporation, is capable of great possibilities. But neither stockholders nor employees will be permanently prosperous until they both unite to increase production, eliminate waste and reduce the cost of distribution."

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN

Returns from the five districts of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. campaign for 30,000 members, carried on for 10 days in the United States and to a small degree in Canada, show a total of 38,124 new members. Reports from the Boston & Maine system, issued by Secretary A. P. Gillette of the Boston branch, give 1319 new members. Their goal was 1000.

STATE INCOME TAX PROVISIONS ARE EXPLAINED

Massachusetts Authorities Point to Misconceptions With Regard to Exemptions and Advise a Study of the Law

Standing out among popular misconceptions of the new Massachusetts State income tax is one which the tax authorities wish to correct at the outset, namely, the belief that the \$2000 exemption applies to all classes of taxable incomes. This exemption applies only to income from professions, employments, trade and business. There are additional exemptions to a total of \$3000 for taxpayers, coming within these classifications, who have families and dependents.

There is no exemption in the case of income from intangibles and from annuities except for persons whose total income from all sources does not exceed \$600. In such cases, the income of the taxpayer is exempted to the extent of \$300, but he must pay a tax on the remaining income.

No exemption whatsoever is allowed on income from transfers of stocks, bonds and other intangibles.

The rates of taxation imposed on income from the several classes are: 6 per cent for intangibles, 3 per cent for stock transfers and 1½ per cent on income from annuities, professions, employments, trade and business.

Relative to inquiries about statements of income, the State Tax Department has pointed out that statements of incomes must be made by all persons who have any income from intangibles from annuities and from stock transfers whether actually in the brokerage business or not. A statement of returns must be made for income from professions, employments, trade and business if one's gross income from all sources exceeds \$2000.

Not all persons obliged to make returns will be obliged to pay a tax, but it is for the tax department to determine the amounts of exemptions and deductions allowable and to settle who shall and who shall not be taxed. The returns should be made to the tax collector for the district in which the taxpayer resides, but may be made directly to the State tax commissioner at the State House. All statements of returns are due to be filed before the first day of March, 1917, and should include income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1916.

It has also been pointed out, in answer to many inquiries, that the new income tax does not do away with certain other forms of taxation which have been in operation in the past. The new income tax leaves unchanged the local assessment and taxation of real estate and other tangible property—on which returns should be made to the local assessor. It also leaves unchanged the corporation franchise tax system, the inheritance tax and the tax on banks and trust companies.

So complicated is the new income tax law that the tax department advises all taxpayers under its provisions to acquaint themselves with those details which have application to them. Information is being prepared for each class of taxpayers which may be obtained by application to the income tax department of the State Tax Department.

LAWRENCE WILL BEGIN MASONIC HOME IN SPRING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Work on Lawrence's new Masonic temple, plans for which were recently accepted, will begin in the early spring and dedicatory exercises will be held a year later. The temple will be erected on a site at Jackson Court and Jackson Street. The dimensions of the site are 100 feet by 150 feet and those of the building 125 feet by 78 feet. The main entrance will be on Jackson Street. The exterior of the building will be of terra cotta. On the front will be a marble frieze bearing the emblems of the Blue Lodge and the Commandery. Entrance will be made through a small vestibule into a reception hall which will contain a grand staircase situated in an alcove in which there will be long windows reaching from the floor to the roof. In the basement there will be a banquet hall with a seating capacity of 700. Disappearing doors will divide this hall into two smaller halls, one with a seating capacity of 500 and another with 200. The hall will be without a post and its floor will be available for dancing. On the Jackson Street side there will be a stage 18 by 30 feet. Three bowling alleys will take up the remainder of usable space in the basement.

On the ground floor will be a reading room, library, billiard parlor, club parlor, ladies' parlor, committee and directors' rooms secretary's office, coat room, vault and janitor's quarters. The second floor will contain the lodge hall 45 by 67 feet and the prelate hall 30 by 40 feet. In the large hall there will be a gallery with a seating capacity of 121. There will be also committee and reception rooms on this floor, paraphernalia rooms for four blue lodges (more than for the present needs demand) and for the Order of Eastern Star and the Council and the Chapter.

On the third floor will be the middle chamber, a duplicate of the prelates' hall and large ante and store rooms. The armory will contain a main floor and balcony, and will have accommodations for 250 steel lockers. Fronting the temple there will be a lawn 14 feet deep on Jackson Street and 18 feet wide on the court.

HEAVY VOTE FOR INITIATIVE SHOWN BY LATE RETURNS

Figures Compiled by Union for Progressive Convention Indicate 73,000 Votes in Favor

Additional returns of the voting at the recent election in Massachusetts on the initiative and referendum indicate that about 73,000 votes were cast in favor and about 20,000 in opposition, according to the Union for a Progressive Convention, which has undertaken to compile the returns. The question was submitted in only a part of the legislative districts of the State, 36 representatives and one senatorial, but every district voted overwhelmingly for the proposition, it was said.

Under the "Public Policy" Act of the State Legislature, a senator or representative is deemed to be instructed to support any measure for which the voters of his district record themselves by a majority of all votes cast, including blank ballots. While every district gave many more votes for than against the initiative and referendum, not all gave a "yes" majority of all the ballots.

The Union for a Progressive Convention estimates that a majority vote was cast in 20 districts, which send 44 representatives to the Legislature. For the most part these districts are among those represented by legislators who have been hostile to the initiative and referendum in past years. It is believed that in view of the "instruction" to support the proposition, the representatives from these districts will vote "yes" when the measure next comes up for consideration.

Some of the districts said to have "instructed" representatives, heretofore hostile to the initiative and referendum, are two Somerville districts, one in Malden, the Brookline district, the Quincy districts, the district including Nahant, which is Senator Lodge's legal residence; the Pittsfield district, Winchester, the residence of Governor McCall, and a district of Haverhill, which has sent to the Legislature for several terms one of the leading legislative opponents of the initiative and referendum.

POSTAL STATION IN SUBWAY URGED

Utilization of the subway beneath the South Station in Boston as a clearing station or workshop for handling of mail is proposed by the committee on municipal affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as a temporary measure to expedite the postal service of the city pending the selection of a site for the proposed substation in the vicinity.

The subway or subconcourse was installed beneath the main train shed of the South Station when the latter was built nearly two decades ago, but its operation by the two railroads entering the terminal awaits electrification of the suburban lines.

More than 50 per cent of the mail coming into Boston at the South Station, the committee points out, goes out again at the same place, yet it must be taken to Congress Street, Essex Street or the main Post Office, there sorted and then taken back again, a process that takes time and money.

To stop this waste a workshop in or near the terminal is needed, the committee holds. Not only would it reduce the handling and quicken distribution around Essex Street by from three to four hours, but would also help such outside stations as Dorchester, Cambridge and Somerville.

Of the three possible sites proposed by Postmaster W. J. Murray, the committee agrees with him in preferring that at the corner of Beach Street and Atlantic Avenue.

NEW PRICE FIXED FOR PRINT PAPER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Paper Company, which controls more than 50 per cent of the supply of news print paper in this country, has announced that contracts will be renewed for 1917 at \$3.10 per hundred, f. o. b. mill, compared with \$2.15 last year. The latter price was on the basis of deliveries in New York City.

A sharp advance in the price of news print had been expected. Under the new contract price publishers will not only have to stand a 95-cent advance per hundred, but also freight charges from the company's mills.

The form of contract under which news print will be sold has not been determined, but it is understood that the company will try to fix the price for shorter periods than one year so as to keep it in line with the fluctuations in raw materials. Publishers will be asked to keep their tonnage down as low as possible, but none of the contracts will be cut to any extent.

ROUGH RIDERS PLAN GIFT TO UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Preliminary plans for the Rough Riders of Spanish War fame to build and endow a common hall at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., are announced. The university, a military school founded in 1819, which was the alma mater of Admiral Dewey, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under President Lincoln; 13 governors of different states, 52 generals in the regular army, six rear admirals, two Cabinet officers and three ministers to foreign countries, recently was "adopted" by the Rough Riders.

The proposed building will cost \$150,000 and will include a gymnasium, dining room, faculty quarters, riding hall and stables.

ADMINISTRATION MEASURES FIRST CONGRESS TASKS

Democratic Leaders Urge Early Start in Attempt to Complete Program of Unfinished Legislation by March 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the purpose of forcing through the remainder of the administration's program by March 4, the Democratic leaders in Congress are urging an early start. The opinion of those now in Washington is that it will require constant attention to business, constant control of the floor and a possible giving up of the holiday season and the consent to night sessions in order to accomplish this.

The fact is apparent to the Democratic leaders that the administration program must be completed by the Sixty-fourth Congress because of the probability that the Republicans will control the House in the Sixty-fifth. This is the main reason for the anxiety to complete the work at the coming short session.

The business of the short session is to enact the great supply bills, which are the 19 appropriation measures. This number includes the deficiency and the pension bills. These measures must be disposed of in time to make possible the remainder of the legislation desired by the President. The matters in which he is interested and which he wants disposed of the coming session are:

The remainder of his recommendations dealing with the prevention of railroad strikes.

Provision for the reorganization and enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Approval by Congress of consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of increases of freight rates to meet the increased outlay due to the operation of the Eight Hour law.

A law providing for the investigation of industrial disputes before a strike may be declared.

A law enabling the President to take control of such rolling stock as may be necessary for military purposes.

Many of the Democrats from the West are also demanding consideration of the conservation bills, especially the water power and dam site bills and the oil, coal and phosphate lands leasing bills. The Navy Department is especially interested in the oil land lease measure. These bills were held over with the understanding that they would be disposed of this winter.

Not the least important of the hold-over measures is the immigration bill. There is a prospect of a long debate on this measure. Then there is the Owen corrupt practices bill which is the unfinished business of the Senate. The Webb bill to permit combinations of United States business firms for the building up of foreign trade will also come up. An effort was made to get this bill through the House in the closing days of the last session, but its backers failed. The measure is demanded by many of the leading business houses of the country.

In addition to the regular program of appropriation and holdover bills and the completion of the President's program, it is considered possible that the friends of the proposed national prohibition amendment may bring forward a demand for immediate action because of the remarkable increase in prohibition sentiment as shown in the general election. With the dry states now numbering 24, it is considered possible that immediate action in Congress may be forced at this session. Civil service reform, with retirement and pension systems, and woman suffrage are other subjects that will be urged.

JOHN HARVARD ANNIVERSARY

Opening exercises of the celebration of the three hundred and ninth anniversary of John Harvard will be held in the common room of Smith Halls this evening. This meeting, intended primarily for the freshmen, will be open to all members of the university. William Coolidge Lane '81, college librarian, will speak on "John Harvard and Early College Days in Cambridge." The concluding exercises will be held in the Delta tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock, to be followed by chapel exercises in Appleton Chapel.

JEWISH GUARDSMEN RECEIVED

At the West End Y. M. H. A. last night nearly 200 Jewish young men of New England who served on the Mexican border were given a reception by the Associated Y. M. H. A. of New England and the Federated Y. M. H. A. of Greater Boston. A musical entertainment was provided. Among the speakers were Adjutant-General Pearson, who represented the State; Edward J. Slattery, who represented Mayor Curley in behalf of the city, and Colonel Stover of the Fifth Regiment.

The Purity of Lea & Perrins' Sauce

can always be positively relied upon. Every ingredient is a wholesome, carefully selected food product.

The only original Worcestershire Sauce. Send postal for free kitchen hanger containing 100 new recipes. LEA & PERRINS, Robert Street, New York City.

This advertisement is the SECOND of a series of TEN designed to effect closer co-operation between the company and its subscribers. There are three parties to a telephone call—the person calling, the person called, and the operator who connects them. The quality of service rendered is determined by the spirit in which all three work together, rather than by the individual effort of any one or two of these three persons. We shall gladly send COMPLETE SETS OF THE SERIES to those desiring them.

"Don't Answer" Reports

Nobody likes a "Don't Answer" report. To the subscriber it nullifies the value of the service, as far as that particular call is concerned; to the Company it means lost effort and usually a loss of revenue.

Our operating methods provide that before giving a "Don't Answer" report, the operator is required

- (1) To ring the bell of the called station at least three times during a period of 60 seconds;
- (2) To verify the number a second time, if there is doubt regarding its correctness;
- (3) To change the trunk line and ring the station again, in the case of a call made to another central office.

"Don't Answer" reports are given by the operator when the above routine has been completed and

- (1) There is no one near enough to the called station to hear the bell when it is rung;
- (2) There is an unusual delay in answering at the called station, or
- (3) Through an error by the subscriber in giving, or the operator in repeating, an incorrect number is given and a wrong station is called, and no one answers, or
- (4) There is mechanical trouble which has not yet come to the attention of the Maintenance Department.

A prompt answer at the called station will reduce the number of "Don't Answer" reports.

In a busy central office the operator handles many calls with precision and dispatch. If a call goes wrong she does her best to right it. Occasionally a tangle comes, however, which deserves the services of a specialist.

Behind the operator stands the supervisor. She is ready to give your call her personal attention, check it up from start to finish, and right it, whenever the probabilities, as you know them, warrant you in asking for this special service.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

G. W. CONWAY, Division Commercial Sup.

GIFFORD PINCHOT PROTESTS POWER BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gifford Pinchot, as president of the National Conservation Association, has issued an appeal for action against the Shields Waterpower and the Myers bills, which reads, in part, as follows: "Congress is about to decide, in the session which opens Dec. 4, whether natural resources belonging to the people, and officially valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, shall or shall not be given away to certain special interests which are already rich enough. Unless the people take a hand the decision is sure to go against them."

"The iniquitous Shields Waterpower Bill has passed the Senate. It makes a present of the public waterpowers on our navigable streams to the water-power interests. The power thus handed over without compensation is estimated at 60,000,000 horsepower, or double the power of every kind now used to run every train, trolley, factory, shop, mill, boat, mine and electrical light in the United States."

"Another vicious measure is the Myers Bill, which does for water-powers on public lands what the Shields Bill does on navigable streams. The two are cut from the same piece of cloth, and have the same interests behind them. The Myers Bill is on the Senate calendar, and will be considered early in the coming session."

CANADA TO RUN OCEAN FREIGHTERS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced the establishment of a Government-owned and operated line of freighters via the Panama Canal between Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports. Tenders have been called for first two freighters for this State-owned line. The boats will call at Montreal, Quebec and Halifax on the Atlantic, and Victoria and Vancouver on the Pacific coast. The next State-owned lines to be established are those between Port Nelson and Liverpool, and Atlantic ports and Liverpool and Glasgow.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Members of the suffrage and anti-suffrage chapters of Radcliffe will meet in the first debate of the year under the auspices of the Debating Club on Dec. 8, on the question of the extension of suffrage to women on the same regulations as to men. Miss Marion Graves '18, Miss Doris Halman '18, Miss Mary Peabody '19, and Miss Frisilla May '17, have been chosen for parts in "L'Aventurier" by Alfred Capus, the play to be presented by the Harvard and Radcliffe French clubs in December.

Your hand and the glove made for it

—meet on intimate terms here

For we do take pains to fit you. And gloves that fit well, wear better. Prices! \$1.75 buys an English hand sewed capeskin glove that's wonderful value.

The Holiday goods are out of their wrappings. Come see them.

The London Harness Co. 176 Devonshire St. and 27 Federal St. between Milk and Franklin

TERMONT TEMPLE, Tues. Ev., Dec. 5. First Boston Appearance of SIR SARODJINATE TAGORE Subject: The Cult of Nationalism. 8.15 to 9.00. Reg. Post System Bureau.

FOR YOUR COAL CALL MENDOTA FUEL CO. and ask for Bob Adams East 346 PORTLAND, OREGON S 1232

GOVERNMENTAL INCORPORATION FOR RAILROADS

Attorney for Transportation Lines Urges Single System of Regulation Before Newlands Congressional Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How the managements of the large railroads of the United States have gradually come to accept the public view that railroads must be regulated by the Government was revealed in the answers to questions asked of Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the railway executives' advisory committee, under examination today before the Newlands congressional committee, which is inquiring into the problems of national transportation.

The attorney said it is generally conceded now by the roads that there must be some system of regulation of the carriers in the public interest. The railroad transportation has become a big national problem, he said, and with this in view the roads hold that there should be but a single system of governmental regulation.

Mr. Thom said that the railroads are now convinced that they can no longer cope with their problems unless such a single regulatory system—a system resting solely in the hands of the Federal Government—is established.

These statements were made by Mr. Thom in answer to questions from Senator Francis G. Newlands, chairman of the congressional committee, who took up the proposed plan for national incorporation of all railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

The witness held the consolidation of many small roads into the great transportation systems now operating in the United States has resulted advantageously to the public through providing greater facilities for moving the growing commerce of the nation. These mergers, he said, often have been made under great difficulties. National incorporation, he went on, would greatly simplify the complexity of railway management, making future mergers easier. He explained that many of the large systems are held together solely by artificial arrangements, which surmount the legal difficulties.

Chairman Newlands mentioned two possible forms of national incorporation; creation of national corporations, owning the physical properties of the systems; and creation of holding companies under national laws, leasing the state corporations as entities. Witness favored the former plan, pointing out that he can see no disadvantages in it and that it has many advantages.

National holding companies, he contended, would not meet the need at all. The police powers of the states should be left as broad as possible under national incorporation, he said—as broad as was consistent with the needs of national commerce.

When the examination was taken up by Representative William C. Adamson, there ensued a debate as to State and National rights in regard to Federal incorporation of railroads.

Mr. Thom held that there ought to be no jealousy between State and National Government, advancing the view that State rights would be fully protected under the proposed plan.

Witness admitted that the roads, though formerly favoring State control, now are advocating control by the Federal Government.

The committee has been informed that William Jennings Bryan desires an opportunity to address the committee. Mr. Bryan is on record as favoring Government ownership of railroads.

TIME EXTENSION GRANTED

An extension of time for laying the street car tracks over the viaduct from Summer Street extension to the Commonwealth and Fish piers was granted to the Boston Elevated today by the Public Service Commission. The tracks are to be laid over State property, but the street car company has entered into a contract with the Waterways Commission for the use of the tracks to provide trolley freight service between the Fish Pier and the city and suburban markets. In its petition the company stated that the rails had been ordered and that the contractor was ready to perform the work, but the work could not be finished on time as the material could not be secured.

CALIFORNIA BOYS BAND

Thirty-eight members of the California Boys Band of San Francisco are in Boston today on their fourth trip as a club. They visited City Hall at noon and saw Mayor Curley, who made a short speech and presented them with signed copies of the Boston Register. Afterward the boys serenaded the Mayor. They also called on Governor McCall at the State House and each boy shook hands with the Governor. Several of the lads were given cards with the Governor's autograph. After the reception in the executive chamber, the boys played a stirring march in the ante-room.

STATE TREASURER BACK

Charles L. Burrill, state treasurer, who was last week elected vice president of the National Association of Comptrollers and Auditors at its annual convention in St. Augustine, Fla., arrived back in Boston today pleased over his success in securing the convention next year for Boston. State Auditor Alfonso B. Cook also represented the State at the convention.

PROHIBITION IS GREATEST ISSUE SAYS MR. BRYAN

(Continued from page one)

those who like to think up ways to embarrass him. This has been one of the favorite methods, although it has never embarrassed me. Six years ago I bought a farm in Texas. They said I was going to live in Texas. Then I bought some land in Florida. They said I was going to live in Florida. Now we have a summer home in North Carolina, near where one of my daughters lives. So now they say I am going to live in North Carolina. As a matter of fact I live in Nebraska and shall continue to live there and vote there. Much of my work now is in the East, and it is convenient for both Mrs. Bryan and myself to remain in this part of the country much of the time. We have no children living in Nebraska, but our home is there. The part of the year that I shall live in it is voting time, and I expect to follow this plan for a long time to come.

"Four years ago this rumor was persistent. It started when I failed to carry Nebraska for county option. It was started again last spring when I was defeated as a candidate for delegate from Nebraska to the Democratic national convention."

Mr. Bryan draws a great moral, economic and political lesson from the result of the recent national election. He interestingly forecasts the effect in future party alignments. He believes the specter of supposed political power influence at election time by the saloon and its allies has forever been laid. He says:

"The Democratic party, having won without the aid of the 'wet' states, and having received the support of most of the prohibition states and the women of the woman suffrage states, is not free from any obligation to the saloon element, but is in duty bound to regard the wishes and the ideals of those who made its victory possible. The women of the country will not continue to aid the Democratic party if the party takes the side of the saloon."

"And what is no less important," he continued, "is the fact that the Republican party, although it received the support of the 'wets,' did not receive enough to give it a victory. That party is, therefore, compelled to look around for support. So I think it not at all unlikely that in the next national campaign there will be some strife between the two dominant political parties to determine which shall be first to champion and indorse the prohibition movement."

Mr. Bryan is a modest man. That must be the honest estimate of anyone who regards him without personal bias or prejudice. And so it was not surprising that he spoke modestly of the part he took in the last campaign. It was not generally known in the East, until a week or two before the election, that Mr. Bryan was making an active effort to bring about the reelection of President Wilson. Many newspapers seemed studiously and successfully to conceal that fact from the general public. But the record shows that in the campaign Mr. Bryan spoke in 20 states, all of them, with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee, west of the Mississippi. But Mr. Bryan says that, while the newspapers failed to take much notice of his efforts in the campaign, the reaction is quite apparent since the election. And he does not fail to appreciate all the kind things said about him and his unselfishness in taking up the cudgels for a leader with whom he had so recently seriously disagreed in matters of international importance.

Mr. Bryan was asked to express his views on the subject of the proposed embargo on foodstuffs, whether placing an embargo on wheat shipments would be an injustice to the farmer greater than the benefits the Government is extending to him in the way of farm loans, and whether it was a step the Government could take without complications. He said: "I shall be obliged to decline to discuss any diplomatic subjects." He was reminded that Secretary Lansing, his successor in the State Department, had recently said no diplomatic question was involved, or would be involved if Congress decided to establish an embargo. Mr. Bryan smiled.

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MAYOR AGAIN URGES EMBARGO ON FOODSTUFFS

Boston Cold Storage Plants Held 10,630,660 Pounds of Meat for Export Nov.-23

Licensed public cold storage plants in Boston held 10,630,660 pounds of meat on Nov. 23 entirely for export, while the available amount for local consumption did not exceed four days' supply, according to a report by Deputy Commissioner P. H. Mullenwey of the Boston Health Department to Mayor Curley. Following the receipt of the report, Mayor Curley telegraphed its main features to Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, again urging him to carry out his plans of asking Congress to place an embargo on food exports at the earliest possible date.

The same cold storage plants were holding 19,535,160 pounds of meat on the same date a year ago, but Dr. Mullenwey states that it is impossible to say how much of that supply was being held for export. The amount of meat held by small wholesale and retail dealers in private cold storage plants has not been ascertained, as this supply is utilized for local trade and varies widely in amount from day to day though at no time is there a relatively large amount because of the daily arrival of shipments from the West.

In regard to other cold storage products Dr. Mullenwey reported 5,675,417 pounds of poultry, 677,417 pounds less than a year ago on the same date; 15,940,134 pounds of butter, 1,649,416 pounds less than last year; 4,194,677 pounds of fish, 1,055,323 pounds less than last year; 230,109 cases of eggs, 139,596 cases less than a year ago; 117,540 bushels of potatoes, 32,940 bushels more than a year ago (a three-days' supply); 33,361 barrels of flour, 1784 barrels more than a year ago.

Dr. Mullenwey is of the opinion that the figures of the amount of products held in cold storage in Boston is a fair indication that the available supply of these products in the country is not as large as a year ago. The decline in the egg supply, he says, arises partly from the fact that production was short this year and partly from the fact that combinations in the West are holding large quantities of eggs in storage for the expected higher prices in December.

Potatoes, amounting to three days' supply, are those held in the potato sheds and cars in Charlestown and the freight railroad yard on Atlantic Avenue. With nearly 2000 more barrels of flour available than last year and with holdings by certain large firms unaccounted for, he states that he is unable to give any reason why flour should be more than \$3 higher than a year ago.

According to Dr. Mullenwey, the existing egg supply in the cold storage plants was put there beginning last March and April. The storage of butter was begun in June when the "grass" butter began to appear in the market.

The storage of poultry begins any time in January and February for the following fall trade.

In the special investigation made by the inspectors of the department no products were found to have been in storage more than one year as provided by State law. The marking of the date of receipt of products, especially eggs, he considers highly beneficial. Several prosecutions have been made, and several others are pending, on violations of this provision.

Members of the Typographical Union 13 yesterday voted to urge their 1900 members and friends to refuse to purchase Thanksgiving turkeys because of the high prices and to restrict their purchases of butter and eggs during December for the same reason.

The appointment of a Federal commission of three members to take up the food situation and, empowered with unhampered control, to sift the existing price situation to the bottom and find out the real causes, was urged as a means of combating high prices by John Spargo, the Socialist author and lecturer, in speaking before the Norwood Forum yesterday.

The speaker urged an embargo on food exports until the people of the United States have a reasonable supply at a reasonable price and then added: "There is something unmistakably wrong when people abroad can buy their goods cheaper than the people here, although the raw material for making those goods is imported from this country."

Final arrangements have been made for the mass meeting of residents of Dorchester and South Boston to be held Friday evening at the William E. Russell School, Columbia Road. Local congressmen and State and city officials have been invited to address the meeting in protest against increasing prices.

ROXBURY Y. M. H. A. MEETS

At the Roxbury Y. M. H. A. yesterday afternoon an address was made by Morris G. Hindus, a graduate student of Harvard, who talked upon "The Jew in Russia." Mr. Hindus said the future progress of the Russian Government depends upon the defeat of Germany.

HOLIDAY TO RAISE FUND

DALLAS, Tex.—All business houses closed at Ardmore, Okla., one day recently for two hours while a campaign was made to raise funds to build a macadam road to the three oil fields in the county, says the News. The fund now is above \$100,000 and the road is assured.

PAPERS GO TO TWO CENTS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—On the first page Saturday morning of several papers here, all one-cent papers, announcement was made that on and after Dec. 1 the price would be 2 cents a copy.

PEACE SOCIETY BRANCH FORMED IN NEW YORK

Its First Aim Is to Secure Signatures to Petition to President Wilson Asking Him to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A New York branch of the American Neutral Conference Committee has been organized to cooperate with the California branch in obtaining signatures to a petition to the President asking him to move toward peace. Mass meetings will be held throughout the country to arouse the public to concerted action making for the cooperation of the American Government in a conference of neutral nations which shall offer joint mediation to the belligerents by proposals calculated to form the basis of a permanent peace.

The organization meeting was arranged by Jacob H. Schiff, Oswald Garrison Villard and Hamilton. Holt. David Starr Jordan presided and addresses were made by Mr. Schiff, Mr. Holt, Austin Lewis, a Pacific Coast labor leader; Dr. James J. Walsh, Rebecca Shekky and others. Among those attending were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Amos Pinchot and Mrs. Pinchot, Prof. Scott Nearing, Dr. Frank Crane and Angela Morgan.

Mr. Holt said the committee was concerned with its ultimate purpose rather than the method by which a speedy and a just peace could be brought about. The committee did not desire to insist upon a neutral conference as the one and only method. The petition to the President would emphasize two points: first, the necessity of a clear statement by the belligerents of the aims for which they are fighting; and second, offer to belligerents of proposals which should form a basis of discussion.

BROOKLINE BRIDGE REPAIRS SUBJECT OF HEARING TODAY

Brookline town officials, business men and officials of the Boston & Albany Railroad appeared before the special bridge commission in the hearing room of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today on the question of apportionment of the cost of repairing two bridges in Brookline. The special committee consists of four members, Everett E. Stone, who presided, and Charles A. Russell, members of the Public Service Commission, and Samuel C. Bennett and John D. Colt, appointed by the State Supreme Court.

For three hours the commission heard two petitions of the town of Brookline to have the board apportion the expenses of repairing the Cypress Street and Aspinwall Avenue bridges. Henry A. Varney, chief engineer for the town of Brookline, stated that the bridges were rebuilt at an expense of about seven or eight thousand dollars each. William D. Turner appeared as counsel for the town.

Counsel for the Boston & Albany Railroad raised the question that because the bridges were over the tracks of the Boston & Albany it was no reason for the road to pay for their reconstruction. According to law the State, county and town each have a certain proportion to pay and it is the work of the commission to say how much individuals and the railroad shall pay.

LORD CRAWFORD ON THE LABOR SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, England.—Addressing a large meeting of farmers at Taunton recently, Lord Crawford, the president of the Board of Agriculture stated that the last harvest showed a serious decrease in the area of wheat compared with 1915, and the average yield would be considerably lower than it was last year. He urged farmers to use every endeavor to plant the maximum area of wheat during the coming months. This would not only pay the farmers, for prices would be remunerative next August, even if peace were declared at Easter, but it would pay the country too. The Board of Agriculture could press for the retention of all possible labor only on the ground that all labor which was not available was being used to the utmost in the national interest, regardless of whether the ultimate profit was going to be large or small.

Furthermore, it was not yet sufficiently realized in this country how much more as time went on, they were going to have to depend on their own resources to make up for the losses caused by the ravages of war, and how great was the obligation upon them to use every means at their disposal to maintain and supplement their herds and flocks.

Wheat, live stock, and cropping, however, all depended on adequate labor, and there was plenty of evidence to show that at present labor was inadequate to maintain their normal state of cultivation. There was an increase this year, compared with last year, of 112,000 acres of land lying in bare fallow, and he had no doubt that this increase was caused by labor shortage. Labor shortage meant bad cultivation, and bad cultivation meant a poor yield. The army said it wanted more men; the nation said it wanted more food; and the farmer said he wanted more labor. He must say that that was the stiffest proposition he had ever been up against.

The war office was going to take a census of the men of military age still engaged in farming in excess of the labor scale, and who therefore could be properly got for the army. Where men were employed in excess of the labor scale they would be taken for the army. It was his impression

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that in great districts the number of men employed was well below that standard. As to whether the labor scale was permanent nothing in time of war could be said to be permanent. But this much he thought he could say—that the labor scale would not be altered unless the military situation demanded it.

The actual terms of the labor scale were set out in full in a circular issued by the War Office, and this circular insisted that the necessity of providing food for the population should be appreciated by recruiting officers and military representatives. The labor scale represented the minimum amount of labor which was necessary for proper husbandry in time of war.

SHORT WEIGHING IN COAL IS INVESTIGATED

The crusade against shortweighing by coal dealers was renewed with vigor by Thure Hanson, State Commissioner of Weights and Measures today. The practice has become so common this year, he said, that extraordinary efforts to stop it are demanded.

Every inspector in the service of the board, Mr. Hanson said, is to be set at work in one city, where he said the situation has become so acute that the households are likely to surprise the householders who are buying coal. The extent to which the shortweighing is practiced in some places is shown by one case in Peabody, where the shortage was 407 pounds in a one order. Cases were found in Leominster where the drivers of coal wagons were taking from one to three shovelfuls from each load. Almost every city in the State, Commissioner Hanson says, is suffering from shortweighing by coal dealers, and the same applies to a great many of the towns.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Monday:

Orders to Officers
Commander P. S. Symington, det. office of naval intelligence, Navy Department, to command Tacoma, Dec. 16. Lt. (J. G.) C. J. Harris, det. Yankton, to Montana, Dec. 1. Lt. (J. G.) A. W. Loder, det. Prairie, to Montana, Dec. 1. Ens. B. T. Hunt, det. Salem, to Yankton. P. A. Surg. G. E. Robertson, det. Memphis, to Arkansas, Dec. 22. Asst. Surg. C. H. Weaver, det. Arkansas, to Paducah. Asst. Dent. Surg. J. R. Barber, det. receiving ship at Norfolk, Dec. 1, to Connecticut.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Albany, at Salina Cruz; Arethusa, at Port Arthur; Chattanooga, at Amapala; Hancock, at Guantanamo; Kanawha, at Tompkinsville; Nanshan, at Gulf of Fonseca; Orion, at Olongapo; Reid, at Charleston; Supply, at Yokohama; Triton, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Cyclops, New York for Hampton Roads; Denver, San Diego for Gulf of Fonseca; Jupiter, New York for Hampton Roads; Machias, San Domingo City for Sanchez; Monaghan, New York for Jacksonville; New Orleans, La Paz for Guaymas; South Dakota, San Francisco for Puget Sound.

ITALIANS ARE ADDRESSED

Anthony Caminetti, United States commissioner-general of immigration, was the principal speaker last night before a gathering of about 400 Italians in the Old South Meeting House. The meeting was held under the auspices of the North End School Center and the Old South Association. Other speakers were Congressman Peter F. Tague of Charlestown and Joseph Demarco. Commissioner Caminetti emphasized the necessity for cooperation between the National Department of Labor, the State Labor Bureau, and the various institutions and business houses toward the solution of labor problems having to do with employment.

OFFICERS ARE CLASSIFIED

A new system is being inaugurated in the office of the adjutant-general by which Adjutant-General Pearson expects to effect a more even distribution of details among the 500 commissioned officers of the Massachusetts National Guard. The adjutant-general is now having compiled a highly classified index of the Massachusetts officers and their special details during their terms of service.

RENTS RISE IN WILKESBARRE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Several real estate firms in Wilkesbarre have given notice that after April 1, 1917, rentals for office buildings, stores and detached residences will be increased 10 per cent. It is the claim of landlords that increased taxation and the increased cost of upkeep make this necessary.

Special Notice

To encourage early Holiday shopping, all charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on the bill rendered January 1, 1917.

Jordan Marsh Company

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"Hip-Hip-Hooray," Hippodrome spectacle, 8.
Castle Square—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:10.
Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy.
Copley—"Arms and the Man," 8:10.
Keith's—"Vaudeville," 7:45.
Majestic—"Step This Way," 8:15.
Park Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15.
Tremont—"Betty," musical comedy, 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Boston Opera House, 2; Wednesday Thursday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; at the Castle Square daily except Monday, 2:10.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

out by the Mecklenburg grenadiers and fusiliers of the Bremen infantry regiment, northeast of Arras, resulted in their bringing in from the British trenches 26 prisoners. Northeast of Beaumont detachments of Baden Infantry Regiment No. 185 brought from a hostile position four British officers and 157 men and one machine gun.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: After strong artillery preparation French infantry attacked in Apremont Forest, east of St. Mihiel. They were repulsed.

The official communication issued by the War Office last evening says: Aside from an attempt by the French to advance before noon southeast of Bouchavesnes, which failed, nothing important occurred in the Somme sector.

In Wallachia we are progressing in accordance with our plans. In Dobruja and on the Macedonian front the engagements have been favorable to us.

Another official statement says: Front of Archduke Joseph: Russian companies again attacked our position near Batova Neagra, in the Gergy Mountains, but failed to gain the slightest success.

In the Alt valley, Ramicu and Valcea have been captured. On the heights north of Curtea-Deargheas the Rumanians are still offering tenacious resistance.

In the territory east of the Lower Alt, German cavalry under Lieut. Gen. Count von Schmettow repulsed a Rumanian cavalry division that offered battle, the German cavalry proceeding in a victorious advance.

The road from the Alt eastward is occupied by feeling cart columns. Their advance is marked by burning towns.

We are in touch with the forces that crossed the Danube. Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: An advance by hostile infantry, assisted by fire from the sea, along the coast against the right wing of the Dobruja army, failed.

Under Field Marshal von Mackensen's eyes the Danu's army chosen for further operation in western Rumania crossed to the other bank as planned. We have arrived in front of Alexandria.

The Danube has risen high. In fighting their way across our troops cooperated excellently. Our brave pioneers included, with portions of the imperial motorboat corps, the Austro-Hungarian Danube flotilla under command of Captain Ludwig and Austro-Hungarian Pioneer detachments of Major-General Gaudi's force.

Sunday—An official statement issued last night says: Forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen have crossed the Danube and gained a footing on Rumanian soil.

Several towns in Rumania south of the Alt Pass have been captured by the Austro-German invaders. The resistance of the Rumanians in the lowlands of the lower Alt has been broken.

Attacks of the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Gergy mountains, on the Moldavian front, were repulsed yesterday by the Teutonic forces with heavy losses to the attackers, the War Office adds.

The official communication from general headquarters issued last evening says: Progress was made on the middle and lower Alt (Rumania). The troops of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group, which crossed the Danube near Svislova, gained ground.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: BUCHAREST, Rumania (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday says: Northern and northwestern fronts: On the western frontier of Moldavia the enemy troops attacked in the region of Otuz, but were repulsed. In the Buzeu Valley there is no change. At Bratocsa and Predelus there have been reciprocal bombardments. In the Prahova Valley there was an artillery bombardment and minor infantry actions. In the region of Dragoslavele the enemy forces attacked after artillery preparation but were repulsed.

Western front: An enemy attack directed toward Curte-Deargheas was repulsed.

Our troops, occupying the left bank of the Alt as far as south of Clatina, have been strongly bombarded by the enemy artillery. Further south our troops successfully engaged an enemy column advancing toward Rosiori.

The enemy troops which crossed the Danube at Zimnita have advanced as far as the region south of Solmu Station.

Southern front: There has been an artillery bombardment and infantry fire all along the Danube. In Dobruja our artillery bombarded enemy positions.

Sunday—An official statement issued by the War Office yesterday announces that the advance of German troops which crossed the Danube River had been arrested.

The crossing of the Danube was effected at Islaz near the mouth of the River Alt as well as at Zimnita.

In the Oltina region we retired on the left bank of the Alt in the direction of Drachani and Slatina.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday)—An official statement made public yesterday says: Caucasus front: Our positions in the vicinity of Mush have been advanced on a front of 40 kilometers, so that during the last few days our right wing has advanced on an average of 10 kilometers along a front of 90 kilometers. Prisoners and war booty have been captured.

The number of Russian deserters is daily increasing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: LONDON, England (Monday)—The War Office announcement for yesterday reads: During the night an enemy party attempted to advance east of Beaumont-Hamel, but was driven off.

Gas was discharged successfully south of Arras. In the same section enemy raids were repulsed.

Sunday—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads: Our opponent's artillery and trench mortars were active during the day against our positions south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern. Our heavy artillery shelled various important points behind our opponent's front. The weather continues stormy.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: PARIS, France (Monday)—Yesterday afternoon's official statement says: East of Maisons-Champagne a surprise attack by the Germans upon one of our small posts was easily repulsed. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The bulletin issued by the War Office last night reads: On the Somme front considerable activity was displayed by both armies on the Ablancourt-Presnoir front.

In Champagne an enemy attack launched about 6 o'clock in the morning against the salient of our line east of Aubervie was repulsed by our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns.

The day was calm on the rest of the front. Belgian communication: There was slight artillery activity because of the unfavorable weather.

In the region north and east of Monastir there has been violent artillery fighting, without infantry action, because of unfavorable weather. On the left wing the Italians made new progress toward Trnova (near the Monastir-Presba Lake road).

British airmen have bombarded enemy encampments in the region of Neohori (at the mouth of the Struma). Sunday—An official statement issued last night says: There was considerable activity on the part of both artillery forces in the region of Ft. Vaux. Intermittent cannonading occurred on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The War Office announced yesterday that the Germans have made a crossing of the Danube near Zimnita, 70 miles southwest of Bucharest. The statement adds: In the Alt Valley our opponents energetically attacked and pressed back the Rumanian troops toward the south of Tzailman-chu and Maldach.

From Craiova our opponents also have taken the offensive and have compelled the Rumanians to retire behind the Oltetz river (a tributary of the Alt).

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: ROME, Italy (Monday)—An official communication tells of the repulse of an Austrian attack toward Sano on Friday and increased artillery and air action. Two Austrian aeroplanes were brought down by Italian aviators. Austrians dropped bombs on Tolmezzo but without doing any damage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—The Serbian official communication issued yesterday says: Except for an unsuccessful enemy attack near Grunishite height (18 miles east of Monastir) on Friday, and local combats, there is nothing of importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: SOFIA, Bulgaria (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday says: Rumanian front: In Dobruja the enemy troops brought up larger forces than hitherto against us. All attempts to attack failed under our artillery fire. An order found on the persons of Russian prisoners shows that the enemy forces intended a general attack, but they had to confine themselves to partial attacks upon our right wing near Berisich and Tepoffi. After a successful counterattack in which we took prisoner a captain and 50 men, we counted 300 enemy troops on the field.

On the Danube there was infantry and artillery firing. We repulsed an attack by an Italian battalion on the village of Trnova, west of Monastir. The Italians left a large quantity of war material in front of our positions.

The French communiqué of Nov. 23, stating that the French had captured the village of Dobromir, is incorrect. The French never entered the village, which is still firmly held by us.

Enemy detachments advancing in the environs of Grunishite were driven back. On the remainder of the front there has been artillery firing.

Sunday—An official statement issued by the War Office yesterday says: In the Dobruja enemy detachments in superior numbers approached our positions, but were repulsed by our artillery fire. Along the Danube, near Silistria, Turkukal and Rustchuk there was artillery fighting. Near Gigen, Grehave, Lomand and Vadin detachments of our troops occupied islands in the Danube.

On Friday between lakes Ochrida and Presba we repulsed strong enemy detachments. Between Lake Presba and the Tchernia there were lively artillery duels. East of the Tchernia the enemy troops suffering heavy losses. There is nothing of importance to report on the other fronts.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

Eastbound

Sailings from New York

Dante Alighieri, for Naples-Genoa, Nov. 28

Kronland, for Liverpool, Nov. 28

*Pannonia, for Falmouth-London, Dec. 1

*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 2

*Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 2

*Lacania, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Lapland, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Philadelphia, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Tuscania, for Glasgow, Dec. 2

*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux, Dec. 2

*Stockholm, for Gothenburg, Dec. 2

*Frederick VIII, for Copenhagen, Dec. 2

*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam, Dec. 2

*Napoli, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 2

*Bergensfjord, for Bergen, Dec. 2

*Espagne, for Bordeaux, Dec. 2

*St. Louis, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*United States, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Finland, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Baltic, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Orduña, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*St. Paul, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*California, for Glasgow, Dec. 2

*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 2

*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam, Dec. 2

*Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 2

*Adriatic, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Cameronia, for Glasgow-Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Carpathia, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Napoli, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 2

*Roma, for Lisbon-Marseilles, Dec. 2

*Oscar II, for Copenhagen, Dec. 2

*Patric, for Oran-Naples, Dec. 2

*Philadelphia, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Andania, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Tuscania, for Glasgow, Dec. 2

*Lacania, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

*Orduña, for Liverpool, Dec. 2

Sailings from London

Finland, for New York, Nov. 28

Baltic, for New York, Nov. 28

Canada, for Portland, Nov. 28

Carpathia, for New York, Dec. 2

St. Paul, for New York, Dec. 2

Adriatic, for New York, Dec. 2

Northland, for Portland, Dec. 2

Saxonia, for New York, Dec. 2

Southern, for Portland, Dec. 2

Lacania, for New York, Dec. 2

Orduña, for New York, Dec. 2

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II, for New York, Dec. 7

Sailings from Christiania

Christianafor, for New York, Dec. 10

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York, Dec. 1

Cameronia, for New York, Dec. 1

Athenia, for Portland, Dec. 1

Tuscania, for New York, Dec. 2

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York, Nov. 29

New Amsterdam, for New York, Dec. 1

Ryndam, for New York, Dec. 1

Noordam, for New York, Dec. 1

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Sonoma, for Sydney, Nov. 28

*Matsonia, for Honolulu, Nov. 28

*Lurline, for Honolulu, Dec. 5

*Matia, for Sydney, Dec. 9

*Shirazu Maru, for Honolulu, Dec. 9

*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu, Dec. 15

*Great Northern, for Honolulu, Dec. 15

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 8

*Kamakura, for Hongkong, Dec. 12

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Russia, for Hongkong, Dec. 14

*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong, Dec. 14

Sailings from Hongkong

*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver, Nov. 29

*Tacoma, for Seattle, Nov. 30

*Empress of Australia, for Seattle, Nov. 30

*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver, Dec. 7

*Venezuela, for San Francisco, Dec. 8

*Manila Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 8

*Sado Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 12

Sailings from London

*Inaba Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 3

*Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 5

Sailings from Honolulu

*Sierra, for San Francisco, Nov. 28

*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, Nov. 29

*Manoa, for San Francisco, Dec. 5

*China, for San Francisco, Dec. 6

*Matia, for San Francisco, Dec. 6

*Niagara, for Vancouver, Dec. 8

*Great Northern, for San Francisco, Dec. 8

*Matsonia, for San Francisco, Dec. 13

Sailings from Sydney

*Moana, for San Francisco, Nov. 30

*Ventura, for San Francisco, Dec. 6

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

Today—Great City, St. Nazaire; Keelung, Calcutta; Etouan, Liverpool; Sena, for Alameda, Manila, Hongkong.

Nov. 28—Hesperus, Manchester.

Nov. 29—Oregon, Copenhagen.

Nov. 30—Cambridge, London.

Dec. 1—Corfe Castle, Cape Town.

Dec. 2—Devonian, Liverpool; Start Point, Liverpool.

Dec. 6—Canopic, Naples; Dania, East Sweden.

Dec. 7—Butala, Hull, Eng.

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES

Mail for Spain and Portugal, via Vigo, by steamer Alfonso XIII, closes at Boston post office on Monday at 9 p. m. for letters, and 8 p. m. for other articles, except parcels post; Italy, Sweden and Greece, via Genoa, Dante Alighieri, Monday, 9 p. m. and 8 p. m.; Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Spain, Portugal and Azores, via Liverpool, Kronland, Tuesday, at 9 p. m. and 8 p. m.; specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Spain, Portugal and Azores, via Liverpool, Kronland, Tuesday, at 9 p. m. and 8 p. m.; Costa Rica, via Port Limon, Esparta, Thursday, 6:30 a. m. and 5:30 a. m.; Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Spain, Portugal and Azores, via Liverpool, Kronland, Tuesday, at 9 p. m. and 8 p. m.; specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Spain, Portugal and Azores, via Liverpool, Kronland, Tuesday, at 9 p. m. and 8 p. m.; Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m. for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above; Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. on Sundays and Mondays, and 7 a. m. on Mondays and Tuesdays. Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's. Mail for Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m. 4 and 9 p. m. Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 a. m. and is forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 6 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for China (except Shanghai City), Japan, Korea and the Philippines, by steamer Empress of Russia, via Vancouver, closes at Boston post office on Saturday at 6 p. m.; Guam and the Philippines, United States, San Francisco, San Francisco, Thursday, 6 p. m.; China, Japan and Korea, Ixion, Seattle, Thursday, 6 p. m.; Hawaii, Lurline, San Francisco, Thursday, 6 p. m.; New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), Maitai, San Francisco, Friday, Dec. 1, 6 p. m.; China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only, Chicago Maru, Seattle, Sunday, Dec. 3, 6 p. m.; Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Shinjo Maru, San Francisco, Sunday, Dec. 3, 6 p. m.; China, Japan and Korea, for other parts of China, Japan and Korea, Kamakura Maru, Seattle, Thursday, Dec. 7, 6 p. m.; Hawaii, Wilhelmnia, San Francisco, Friday, Dec. 8, 6 p. m.

MAIL FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

Today—Mail for Salvador (letter mail only), Guatemala, British Honduras and prints, etc., for Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Yucatan, via New Orleans, closes at 4 p. m. Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos (specially addressed for other parts of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay), 9 p. m. by SS French Prince, Turks Island and La Romana, 3 p. m.; by rail to Philadelphia, thence by SS Saloon.

Yesterday—Mail for Bermuda closes at 9 p. m. by SS Bermuda, Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone and Colombia (except Cauca and Nariño Dept.), 9 p. m. by SS Almirante, Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, 9 p. m. by SS Caracas, Hayti (specially addressed for Curacao), 9 p. m. by SS Oranje Nassau, Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Islands), Yucatan and Campeche (specially addressed for other parts of Mexico and Cuba), 9 p. m. by SS Monterey, Pernambuco, Parahyba and Natal (specially addressed for other parts of Brazil), 9 p. m. by SS Eastern Prince, Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana (specially addressed for Grenada, St. Vincent and Trinidad via Barbados), 9 p. m. by SS Guiana.

REAL ESTATE

Improved property in Charlestown has been sold by the owner, Elizabeth S. Haley, consisting of two brick dwellings, situated 25 and 26 Monument Square, corner of High Street. The property is assessed for \$15,500, which includes \$3500 carried on 2326 square feet of land. Mary Gay is the purchaser.

Property in the South End section changing owners, consists of a 4-story brick building at 13 Mayo Street, occupying nearly all of the 1695 square feet of land. Total taxed valuation is 14,200 and \$4200 of it is land value. Jacob Leventhal was the grantor and Eva Markovitz the buyer.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Nov. 25, 1916:

Trans- Mort- Amt. of	actions	gages	m'gage
Nov. 20.....	99	50	\$166,335
Nov. 21.....	111	62	446,653
Nov. 22.....	78	43	107,640
Nov. 23.....	87	47	357,161
Nov. 24.....	78	44	233,210
Nov. 25.....	75	35	145,588
Totals.....	523	281	\$1,456,587
Same week 1915.....	417	226	766,883
Same week 1914.....	445	240	844,240
Week ending Nov. 18, 1916.....	494	253	\$1,613,667

BROOKLINE AND BRIGHTON

John D. Hardy, trustee, has sold to Mrs. H. W. Itmann for her own occupancy the new house numbered 326 Clark Road, Fisher Hill, Brookline, together with 11,292 square feet of land.

George W. Johnston has sold the property at 1797 Beacon Street to Maria F. Beaman for investment. It is assessed for \$20,300. The lot of 5335 square feet contains a brick and stone apartment house of three suites.

The same grantor has sold the property at 1799 Beacon Street to Martha P. Hammer, who buys for investment. It is assessed for \$20,300. The lot of 5335 square feet contains a brick and stone apartment house of three suites.

The same grantor also has sold the property at 1801 Beacon Street to Charles W. Spencer, who buys for investment. The assessed valuation is \$20,500. The lot of 5272 square feet contains another brick and stone apartment house of three suites.

Johnston has leased the store at 1316-A Commonwealth Avenue

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Bion J. Arnold of Chicago, with whom the controllers of the city of Montreal have agreed to consult, with a view of engaging him as an expert in negotiations over a renewal of the tramways franchise of that city, has been president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and is now on the committee of that organization named to cooperate with the Federal Government through a reserve corps of civilian engineers. A native of Michigan, educated at the University of Nebraska and Cornell University, and finding his first professional employment in Dubuque, Ia., he has steadily risen in authority as an electrical expert and as an adviser in construction of public works. So that there have been few large enterprises in the country during the past 20 years, involving planning and building of elaborate terminals for urban transportation lines, about which he has not been consulted. The electrification of the St. Clair tunnel by the Grand Trunk road, the planning of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City, the revision of the city transportation system of Chicago and construction of subways in New York and Chicago, are cases in point. Mr. Arnold also has built up a large clientele among cities and states called upon to appraise the value of transportation lines or to revise terms on which franchises shall be continued. It is a job of the latter kind that awaits him in Montreal, if he accepts the invitation.

Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who is now in the East aiding in the process of adjusting Federal, State and local influences in Americanization of the immigrant resident, is a Californian. First among men of Italian race stock to get any considerable political recognition from a Federal Administration, he has this added interest as a citizen and officeholder. He is a lawyer by profession, and from 1877 to 1882 was district attorney of Amador county. Then followed terms in both houses of the State Legislature, and two terms in Congress as a Representative. Identifying himself quite early in life with the Democratic party he had full recognition from that body as delegate to national conventions and as a candidate for election. When President Wilson named him as commissioner-general of immigration it was his first introduction to the Eastern public.

Sir Algernon Freeman Elphinstone is the president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. In virtue of this, important office Sir Algernon's opinion on matters affecting the welfare of the trade bears considerable weight, and his attitude with regard to various important post-war questions has been already stated with uncompromising clearness. Addressing meetings of business men all over the British Isles he has definitely pinned his faith to a system of tariffs directed against the import of goods from the countries at present at war with Britain and her allies. He is convinced that trade relations cannot and should not be as they were before the outbreak of war, on the ground of national interest and national safety. Any changes that may occur, however, he urges, should be taken outside the realm of party politics. He is utterly opposed to the view put forward by other prominent men that it will be to the detriment of Britain, her allies, and the whole world, if any restrictions of a retaliatory nature are placed upon trade intercourse in the future. Sir Algernon is interested in the new state scheme of British Dyes, Ltd., as being in harmony with his own opinions, and especially since the scheme was inaugurated in the town with which he has himself been associated—the great woolen center of Huddersfield.

Eleanor M. Hiestand Moore, of Philadelphia, is the winner in the contest for providing the equal suffrage cause with a new slogan. Judges selected by the National American Woman Suffrage Association have decided that her recommendation "Votes for Both" is the best submitted to them, and henceforth this phrase rather than "Votes for Women" will be stamped on all buttons, banners, sashes and literature used by suffragists, and also used on billboards, and bunting as the official slogan of the association. Dr. Moore is head of the publicity committee of the equal suffragists of Philadelphia county, and has been fertile in the past when called for popular devices to aid the cause. She is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and studied at Pennsylvania College, Vassar and Bryn Mawr. She has written much for the press and for periodicals, technical and general.

Lawson Purdy, who has been elected president of the National Municipal League, is a New York City expert in the theory and practice of taxation, who by his steady study and discussion of the technical and ethical issues involved in modes of revenue-getting, especially from real property, has won a high place among his contemporaries. Since 1906 he has been president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York City. He has served on important state commissions to study and report upon defects of current methods of taxing, and he has represented the United States in international conferences dealing with the problem which underlies all prudent and successful government.

SUPPORT FOR LIQUOR PLEDGED
About 1500 members of the Local Bartenders Union yesterday pledged themselves to do everything in their power to keep Boston in the license column in December and to cooperate in every way with affiliated crafts to defeat the no-license vote. The action of the bartenders was taken at a meeting of the Massachusetts Trade Union League at which the efforts being put forth by labor unions affiliated with the liquor industry were explained.

"IPHIGENIA" SUNG BY METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," in German, musical arrangement of Richard Strauss. Produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, N. Y., with Arthur Bodanzky conducting; afternoon of Nov. 25, 1916. The cast:

Iphigenia.....Melanie Kurt
Orestes.....Hermann Weil
Pylades.....Johannes Sembach
Thoas.....Carl Braun
Diana.....Marie Rappold
First priestess.....Marie Sundelius
Second priestess.....Alice Evanson
Greek woman.....Leonora Sparkes
Temple attendant.....Robert Leonhardt

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only those who will care for "Iphigenia" who can see beauty in faded colors. Only those who will care for it who can do without dramatic interest in opera to a large extent and who can put up with satisfactions chiefly of the musical sort. Only those will get anything from it who have a historic imagination, and can take pleasure in contemplating artistic effort that is elementary and primitive. The work is a simple little Eighteenth Century monument, not, to surprise, without delicious poignancies of expression all its own, yet distinguished chiefly as a prophecy of the architectonic system of Wagner. The surprise of it will be to many that the composer, having discovered a method for constructing a great edifice, should have been willing to build anything so small and cramped; that having invented a form in which to cast a great music drama, he should have been content with writing recitatives, arias and orchestral accompaniment for a rather wretched condensation of a minor Greek play.

The text throughout is laconic, the vocal melody is often curt. Gluck's librettist, even in the present day of haste, seems abrupt and impatient, quibbling, in spite of his classical predilections, in serenity. And Gluck himself seems to have made his important discovery of giving song the illusion of speech in a mood of cynicism rather than of enthusiasm. He acts as though glad to prove his point in as brief a way as possible and to have done with it.

"Iphigenia" is a constant succession of unexpected endings and quick beginnings. It is as though there were available only a certain amount of music wherewith the heroine of Argos and her brother could work out their recognition of each other at the temple of Diana in Tauris, or else as though there were only a certain extent of time allowed for a performance on the stage of the Paris Opera in 1779. For everything proceeds with dispatch, quite as much so as in any piece of the realist school of the present, "Cavalleria Rusticana" for example.

Therein, perhaps, lies the hope of success for the revival of the Metropolitan Opera stage. For Gluck's work, from the moment the overture starts up, holds attention. It has continuity. And it may not have possessed that grace, if it had been written in the proportions of the original drama of Euripides, much less if it had anticipated the bulk of a Wagnerian opera. The poet, then, who furnished the book may not have been altogether unwise, posterity considered, in paring down his plan below the economy of Aristotle, or even that of Boileau.

The fact of the case probably is that the composer of "Iphigenia" was a rather half-hearted classicist anyway. What he would have liked to be, no doubt, had he known how, was an out-and-out romanticist. For his invention of a natural musical speech proved within a century, in "Tristan," "The Ring" tetralogy and "Parsifal," one of the most powerful engines of expression the romantic movement has had. The most impressive passages in the opera, mere singing aside, it can hardly be denied, are those of the second act in which Orestes and Pylades avow their friendship and in which the chorus of furies envelop the hero and vex him. Here the motives of devotion and pathetic melancholy, which largely dominated romanticism in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries, have exquisite statement. These motives, likewise, are of chief importance in the earlier Gluck work, "Orpheus," and they lend themselves pliantly to his melodic, harmonic and rhythmic methods.

Orchestrally "Iphigenia" has always been known to students of music as having distinguished beauty. Those who have a fondness for the early schools of orchestral writing will regard an opportunity to hear the work under the direction of Mr. Bodanzky as an extraordinary pleasure. Fortunately the editor of the score has been willing to restrain himself so that the music performed is not far from a rule, from that which Gluck wrote. Perhaps the only objectionable thing Strauss has done is to interpolate a passage for the three principal voices together in the final scene. It spoils for a moment the Eighteenth Century sound of the music and should be excised, because unnecessary, except to prolong a little the procession of the Greeks to the shore with the statue of the goddess.

The singers were well prepared in their tasks and if a little Wagnerian in style, they were moderate in their tone and judicious in their declamation. All the voices had rich and brilliant sound, and Mme. Kurt's had much charm of execution. Mr. Weil distinguished himself in the baritone role of Orestes, which instead of running on an average of four notes below a tenor part, is not more than two notes lower. The choruses are an important part of the musical plan, and the music of them was invariably well performed.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Members of the senior class of Simmons College are voting on the statistics to be printed in the annual year book. A majority of the students will leave for home for the Thanksgiving vacation, beginning Wednesday noon and continuing until Monday morning.

TARIFF FAVORED BY MANUFACTURERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. George Terrell, M. P., presiding at the first annual meeting of the British Manufacturers Association in London recently, announced that at a council meeting held that morning it had been decided to concentrate on three of the objects for which the association had been formed. The first of these was the protection of the British manufacturing trade by a tariff. The members were now all united in their conviction that under the circumstances as they existed today a tariff on manufactured imports was a national necessity.

The members of that association were all manufacturers—not merchants, agents, or financiers—and they were out for business and were going to insist upon a tariff, and nothing but a tariff, for the protection of the British manufacturer. The second object they intended to press upon the country was the establishment of preferential trade within the empire. They looked upon that policy not only as being in their own interests but in the interests of the dominions and colonies.

The third proposition in their program—a better understanding with Labor—meant that they were not going to push their tariff proposals to the detriment of the workers; to exploit the workers to bring about a protective tariff and then leave them in the lurch. The present day attitude of the political leaders of the Labor Party was a most hopeful sign of the times. They no longer regarded trade union leaders as their natural enemies.

Many of those leaders had dropped their aggressive Socialism, while on the other hand the employers had learnt to recognize that there was a good deal of truth in the contentions that were put forward by the trade union leaders, which, as stated by them today, practically amounted to a policy of live-and-let-live. This association's proposal for the adoption of a minimum wage and a system of profit-sharing showed a practical desire on their part for a better understanding with their employees.

Another matter to draw attention to was the result of the Paris conference on trade. The resolutions adopted at that conference had been referred to a committee of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh was chairman, but he was afraid that committee was moving far too slowly. Its members were all at sixes and sevens. The Board of Trade officials were, he understood, still clinging to the old policy of imports. But whatever the Board of Trade officials might think, it was necessary that something should be done—and done in good time—to check the great German "dump" that would follow the conclusion of the war.

Provision should also be made to create a reserve of work to tide their workers over the period between the stoppage of the munition output and the resumption of foreign trade.

Unless they moved speedily and vigorously in the direction of the achievement of those objects the old policy of "wait and see" would prevail.

The membership of the association includes 700 firms employing about 1,000,000 hands. A subscription of five guineas instead of one was decided upon.

MANX PETITION TO PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.—As a result of the conditions arising from the war, a petition has been drawn up and signed by the members of the War Rights Union of the Isle of Man, for presentation to the Imperial Parliament.

Enumerating their grievances, the petitioners state that the Manx Government and Legislature have onerously and unjustly levied indirect taxation which oppresses the poorest classes of the community, and have refused to impose any direct taxation upon wealth.

It is pointed out that the Insular Government derives large revenues from the indirect taxation of dutiable goods consumed at the enemy alien detention camps established in the island by the Imperial Government, and the petitioners submit that these revenues should be applied to the alleviation of war distress, whereas the main effect of the revenues is to protect wealth from the necessity of direct taxation. Objection is taken to the reimposition of food taxes in July last on a scale which practically equalizes the taxes with the imposts prevalent in the United Kingdom, and Parliament is asked to disapprove such reimposition.

For these and other reasons the petitioners ask Parliament to suspend the ancient constitution of the Isle of Man, impose direct taxation on the wealth of the island, spend the resulting revenues and the camp revenues on relieving war distress, providing pensions and righting other social wrongs in the island, and restore the Constitution in an amended form, only when the official and well-to-do classes in the island have proved their readiness to bear their own burdens and do their duty towards the poorer classes and recognize the existence of a public opinion different from their own.

The request is also made that during the interregnum, if it occurs, a representative of the Isle of Man should sit in the Imperial Parliament, and that after the restoration a representative of the Isle of Man should sit in the proposed Imperial Parliament of the Empire, so that the people of the island, as distinct from officials, may in future be brought into direct touch with the Imperial Government.

VIOLINIST AND PIANIST HEARD IN FRANCK SONATA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Carl Friedberg, pianist, recital in Symphony Hall, afternoon of Nov. 26. The two artists presented the Franck sonata for violin and piano in A major, which was the second number of the program. The violinist, with Carl Lamson assisting as accompanist, opened the recital with the Violin concerto, No. 22, in A minor; and continued after the performance of the sonata with short solos as follows: "Pan and Syrinx," Montclair-Friedberg; gavotte in D minor, arranged from an old French melody by Friedberg; adagio in which major, also by Friedberg; and in D major, Schubert-Friedberg; panish dance, Granados-Kreisler; caprices in B flat major, B minor and A minor, Paganini-Kreisler.

Whenever a singer, a pianist or a violinist appears in town, presenting a piece of music that another has just presented, people will ask how it happened. Sometimes they conclude that the first performer, hearing of the second's intention to give the work, puts it on his program in order to get the advantage to himself that comes in being the first to produce a novelty or to revive a neglected composition. More often, perhaps, they surmise that the second put it on his program in order to win the praise of making a better showing with it than the first. In either guess they are likely to be mistaken; for inquiry often discloses that the choice of music by the two artists is cooperative rather than competitive, especially in the case of repertory pieces. Musicians find it desirable to have public attention focused for a while on "The Erlking" song of Schubert, on the "Appassionata" piano sonata of Beethoven, or on the A major violin sonata of Franck. Every singer, pianist or violinist, in such a case, has a common school book from which he or she has chosen his or her subject for study in the great classroom known as the concert circuit.

The fact that partial duplication of programs has been occurring much of late in Boston concert halls, illustrates the tendency of music to become a community art. It should console those who deplore the popular exaltation of the special performer, inasmuch as it proves the soloist to be, in his heart, averse to grandeur that is solitary. So when Mr. Kreisler comes before the public with the Franck violin sonata just after Mr. Spalding has given it, let nobody imagine an effort on the part of an artist of prime distinction to put out the light of one of less. But let comparison be as free as possible; for the two really are on equal footing. The difference in their acclaim is one of magnitude only and not of quality.

Mr. Spalding brought to his performance in Jordan Hall a few weeks ago an earnestness and an individuality of viewpoint that put him on record as a great interpreter of Franck's ideas. Mr. Kreisler, on the other hand, brought to his performance of Sunday afternoon a technical exquisiteness and grace that put him on record as a well-matched matchless player of Franck's melodic line. This does not explain the permanent difference between the two artists, but only the particular problem. The one man's style would lead listeners to the conclusion that the highest mission of the performer is to interpret. The other man's would convince them that there are times when the artist does his whole duty in just playing his instrument perfectly. The two performances are masterful arguments on two sides of perhaps the greatest question in musical esthetics. Those who heard both arguments may be at a loss which to decide for. But they will probably agree that Franck's sonata itself comes through the discussion one of the strongest, freest pieces of notation ever put on staves.

BRITISH DEFICIENCY IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LEEDS, England.—Dr. J. B. Cohen, professor of organic chemistry at the University of Leeds, and a well-known authority on organic chemistry and research, recently, in his presidential address to the Cavendish Society, analyzed the causes of British deficiency in the sphere of chemical industry. The root cause, he held, was the educated men and held aloof from industry and commerce, the first founders of great businesses were in most cases uneducated men who had acquired their own knowledge of men and things, but felt no interest in the great expanse of knowledge, explored and unexplored. In Germany, on the other hand, the higher officials had passed through the universities, so that when Germany began to build up from the bottom a great national system of industry, commerce and credit, she had at her disposal "the practical sense of the landowners, the learning of the professors, the power of the Government, and the national enthusiasm of the people."

Proceeding to discuss the English educational system in the light of the aloofness of the educated classes, he said that the neglect of physical science was rooted in their national tradition, more especially in their educational system. The secret lay in the existence of a vicious circle which had grown up, possibly consciously, around the big public schools, the older universities and the Civil Service. Consciously or unconsciously, that exclusiveness in sport among the well-to-do classes to which Mr. A. C. Benson had drawn attention, was equally true of education. Physical science had the taint of commerce and manufacture, and was therefore not to be touched by prospective administrators. The bulk of the prizes at Oxford and Cambridge had always been in classics, that is, in uncommercial subjects, and in the Civil Service, the bulk of those who obtained appointments had specialized in Greek and Latin.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Don't Blame the Farmer

CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE—The farmer is a victim of misplaced animosities. Clearly he is not responsible for the high prices of the goods he has for sale. That he accepted low prices for a long term of years is proof that he does not control quotations. He never would have sold corn for 20 cents if he could have compelled the purchaser to pay 30 cents, nor would he at any time have sold oats at from 10 to 15 cents if he could have disposed of the crop at 45 cents. But the farmer has not sought to restrict production. He did not limit the number of bushels of grain per acre or the weight of meat animals on his own farm or on the farm of any other. He produced all he could, and burned none of it for the purpose of bulking the market. He has made it his care to add weight to the fattening steer. He asked for no injunction to prevent others from tilling the soil and did not recommend that a limit be placed on plowed land.

Horse Again in Evidence

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—That the American horse, notwithstanding the sharp competition of the gasoline and electric automobile, has by no means gone into the discard is abundantly shown by the increased enthusiasm manifested at the various horse shows, which are now more popular than ever before. More than that: Displays of truck and draft horses now vie on equal terms with exhibits of coach horses, hunters and high-jumpers, foreshadowing their greater utilization in the industries. Incidentally, it is noticed in all large cities that the private family coach, drawn by high-stepping and also high-priced horses, is seen more frequently than in recent years, in which the automobile has become so popular. Of course this does not mean that automobiles are going out of fashion, but it does indicate, quite plainly, that mankind has not lost affection for the horse. The plain truth is that there is, and doubtless always will be, room for both the automobile and the horse. The gasoline truck has to a marked degree lightened the burden of the draft horse, and perhaps to a less extent made the condition of the farm horse more endurable. It is also noticeable that prices for horseflesh are higher today than they have been before in many years.

A Bill to Aid the South

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE—Enactment of the Flood Control Bill at the December session is, to the people of the South and of the Mississippi Valley particularly, first in importance among the items of unfinished business on the congressional calendar. Senator Ransdell's indorsement of an amendment which will strengthen the bill, bring new support and go far to insure its passage at this session, will be seconded, and supported, we trust, by the entire delegations of the South and of the Mississippi Valley in both houses of Congress. With the success of this constructive measure—vital to us, and in the broad sense to the nation's welfare—plainly in sight, united support and active cooperation for the common good are supremely necessary. Bickering and differences about petty details beget delay.

PRIZE BOUNTY TO CREWS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—In the Prize Court recently Sir Samuel Evans awarded prize bounty to officers and men of several of His Majesty's ships in respect of the destruction of "four German torpedo boat destroyers and two armed trawlers." The British ships, concerned in the first award were the destroyers Lance, Legion, Loyal and Lennox, and their parent ship, the Undaunted. According to an affidavit by Captain Cecil Henry Fox of the Undaunted, that vessel was, on Oct. 17, 1914, cruising in the North Sea in company with the four British destroyers, when, at about 1:40 p. m. off the Dutch coast, four German torpedo boat destroyers were sighted and pursued. They were overtaken and brought to action, with the result that they were all sunk by the gun fire of His Majesty's ships. From survivors rescued and taken prisoners, it was ascertained the destroyed vessels were the German torpedo boat destroyers G-115, G-117, G-118 and G-119, and that the crew of each consisted of about 70 persons. The president awarded prize bounty amounting to £1400 being at the rate of £5 per head of the persons on board the enemy ships.

The second claim was put forward on behalf of the officers and crews of the British torpedo boat destroyers Murray, Morris, and Mansfield. An affidavit by Lieutenant Commander Edward Sidney Graham, of the Morris, showed that on March 25, 1916, near the island of Sylt, two enemy armed trawlers were observed, and the Morris, together with the Murray and Mansfield, proceeded at full speed to attack. Both trawlers were sunk by the gun fire of the three British destroyers. One of the enemy vessels surrendered by hoisting the white flag, but it was found that she had been scuttled by her crew, and it was, therefore, necessary to complete her destruction by gun fire. From prisoners taken, it was ascertained that the vessels destroyed were the Otto Rudolph and the Braunschweig.

The president awarded £245 at the rate of £5 per head in respect of 22 persons on the Otto Rudolph and 27 persons on the Braunschweig.

BOSTON ART CLUB MUSICAL

A violin recital was given Sunday afternoon at the Boston Art Club by Miss Irma Seydel. Many prominent artists and musicians were present. Miss Seydel was accompanied by Miss Wilhelmina Wagner.

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First, because, as every piece of fur sells, its place is taken (if replaced) by one that costs more; second, because choosing is naturally better earlier. Some furs we are not replacing at all because the quality is no longer attainable.

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Black fox at \$37.50, natural skunk at \$25, black skunk at \$18.50, and Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) at \$15.

Many a woman will be happy this Christmas with a coat of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat)

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One of the many designs now being shown in the gift section has large rubber tired wheels and plate glass tray.

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UNITED STATES LEADS IN ARMENIAN RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States collector Caesar leaves Charleston, S. C., on Dec. 2 for this port, where it will take on a cargo of food and clothing costing more than a quarter of a million dollars, for the people of Armenia and Syria. The sailing of the Christmas ship early in December will not end the efforts to continue the saving of Armenians and Syrians by the cabling of further funds to distribution centers.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS SHOW
REACTIONARY
TREND TODAY

Metal Issues Particularly Heavy
in New York and Boston—
Some of the Specialties Are
Attracting Attention

United States Steel Corporation's common stock again broke into a record high price ground early in today's session on the New York stock exchange, and other steel issues were decidedly strong. The corporation is reported sold ahead for 15 months, and other similar concerns are experiencing great prosperity.

New York Air Brake advanced three points and Republic Iron & Steel, Railway Steel Spring, Baldwin Locomotive and American Locomotive were other leaders. The general market was inclined to be strong.

Prices in the first few minutes of the Boston stock market today were somewhat mixed, but Swift and Calumet & Arizona made good gains.

Late in the first half hour Steel common sold off substantially and the general New York list reacted.

There was a good deal of selling as the session advanced. The coppers were particularly heavy. Toward midday there were some recoveries but the market had a very irregular appearance around noon. Ohio Cities Gas was a strong feature. After opening up a point at 99 it sold above 105.

New York Air Brake, after opening up 2 points at 182, went to 183 and then dropped to 181½. Texas Company opened up a point at 238 and declined 3 points. California Petroleum common and preferred each advanced well. Central Leather, American Locomotive, Gulf States, American Car & Foundry and Crucible sold off rather sharply. The rails were relatively strong during the first half of the session.

Swift was a strong local feature. It opened up 1½ at 143½ and went to 146 before midday. Alaska opened unchanged at 13 and advanced a point. American Zinc opened unchanged at 61 and declined under 60. The coppers continued heavy.

There was continued selling in the early afternoon and much irregularity. At the beginning of the last hour there was a slightly firmer tendency. As a rule substantial net losses were shown at that time. Steel got down to 127½ after an early advance to 129½. It had a moderate rally with the rest of the market.

New York total sales, 1,250,600 shares; \$1,639,000 bonds.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 849 tubs, no bxs, 64,930 lbs butter, 117 tubs cheese, 2728 cases eggs, 1915, 1103 tubs, 2200 bxs, 8255 lbs butter, 1150 bxs cheese, 2170 cases eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 3451 pkgs butter, 1415 bxs cheese, 3560 cases eggs, 1915, 5179 pkgs butter, 1243 bxs cheese, 6078 cases eggs.

Other Markets
ST LOUIS, Nov 25—Egg market firm; cases returned 37½c, cases included 38c.

CHICAGO, Nov 25—Butter market firm; extras 41½c@42c, extra firsts 40½c@41c, firsts 38c@40c, packing stock 31c@32c; receipts 5689 packages. Egg market firsts 39½c, ordinary firsts 37c@38c, refrigerators 36½c@37½c, dirties 29c@31c, checks 25c@28c; receipts 2485 cases.

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New York total sales, 1,250,600 shares; \$1,639,000 bonds.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber...	70½	70½	70½	70½
Alaska Gold...	12½	14½	12½	14½
Alaska Ind...	7½	8½	7½	8½
Allis-Chalmers...	37½	38	35½	35½
Allis-Chalmers...	91	91	90	90
Am Ag Chem...	100½	100½	97	97
Am Bk Note...	51½	51½	51½	51½
Am B Sugar...	107	107	103	103½
Am B Sugar...	100	100	100	100
Am Can...	64	64½	62½	63
Am Car Fy...	76½	76½	72½	73½
Am Cot Oil...	54½	54½	53	53
Am H & L...	17½	17½	16½	16½
Am H & L...	78½	78½	76½	76½
Am Ice Sec...	27½	27½	27½	27½
Am Lined...	23	23½	22	22
Am Lined...	54	54	53	53
Am Loco...	93½	93½	89½	90½
Am Loco...	108½	108½	108½	108½
Am Smelt...	121½	122	118½	118½
Am Smelt...	117	117	116½	116½
Am Sec Bpt...	97	97½	97	97½
Am Steel Fy...	69	69	67½	67½
Am Sugar...	118	118½	118½	118½
Am Tel & Tel...	128½	128½	128	128½
Am T & T...	2½	2½	2½	2½
Am Woolen...	54½	54½	53½	53½
Am Wool pt...	98	98	97½	97½
Am Zinc...	61½	61½	58	58
Am Zinc pf...	81	81	79½	79½
Anacosta...	101½	102	99½	99½
Atchison...	105½	105½	105	105
Atchison pf...	100½	100½	100½	100½
At Gulf...	123	123	123	123
At Gulf...	123	123	120	120
At Gulf...	71	71	71	71
At Gulf...	173½	173½	173½	173½
Bald Loco...	85½	85½	82½	83½
Balt & Ohio...	86½	86½	86	86½
B & Ohio pf...	74½	74½	74½	74½
Barrett Co...	164½	164½	162½	162½
Barrett...	2	2	2	2
BFGoodrich...	70½	70½	69½	69½
BFGoodrich...	113½	113½	113½	113½
Brown R T...	84½	84½	84½	84½
Brown Shoe...	75	75	75	75
Burns Bros...	85½	85½	85½	85½
Burns Term...	108	108	108	108
Butte & Sup...	69½	70	68½	68½
Cal Petrol...	25	26½	24½	25½
Cal Petrol...	54½	54½	54½	54½
Can Pacific...	170	171	167½	168½
Can Pacific...	115	115½	112½	112½
Can Motor...	110	110	109	109
Chas & Ohio...	67½	67½	67½	67½
CM & St Paul...	93½	93½	92½	92½
CM & St Paul...	125½	125½	125	125½
Ch & W West...	14½	14½	14½	14½
C & W West...	43	43	42½	42½
Chi & N W...	127	127	127	127
Chi & N W...	34½	34½	32½	32½
Chile Cop...	34½	34½	32½	32½
Chino Cop...	70½	70½	68	68½
Col Fuel...	59½	59½	57½	57½
Col Gas & El...	48½	49½	47½	48
Con Can...	100½	100½	98½	98½
Con Can pf...	114	114	114	114
Con Gas...	136½	136½	135½	135½
Con Gas Bait...	128	128	126	126
Corn Prod...	27½	27½	25	25½
Corn Prod...	108½	108½	107½	107½
Cruc Steel...	88½	89	85½	86½
Cuban C Sug...	70	70½	68½	69
Cuban CS pf...	99½	99½	98	98
Deere pf...	96½	96½	96½	96½
Denver pf...	45	45	44½	44½
Erie...	27½	28	26½	27½
Erie 1st pf...	52	52	52	52
Erie 2d pf...	42½	42½	42	42
F & M S...	23	23	23	23
Gac Wil & W...	43	43	43	43
Gen Electric...	181½	181½	180	180
G Motors pf...	121	121	120½	120½
Granby Min...	111½	111½	106½	106½
Gr N Ore...	46½	46½	44½	44½
Gt Nor pf...	118	118	117	117
Green Can...	54½	54½	52	52
Gulf States...	180	180	170	170
Gulf Sta 1st...	112	114½	112	114½
Gulf Sta 2d...	180	180	174	174
Harv Cor...	87	87½	83	83
Harv of N J...	125	125	122	122
Int Central...	105	105	105	105
Inspiration...	72½	72½	69½	70½
Int Ag Corp...	25	25	23½	23½
Int Ag Corp...	55½	55½	53½	53½
Int Con Cor...	18½	18½	18½	18½
Int Con Cor...	74½	74½	74½	74½
Int Mer Mar...	47½	47½	45½	45½
I Mer Mar pf...	118½	118½	11½	116½
In Nickel Ct...	47½	48½	45½	46½
In Paper...	67½	67½	63½	64
In Paper pf...	104½	104½	103	104½
J I Case pf...	87½	87½	87½	87½
Kan City So...	26½	26½	26½	26½
Kelley Tires...	76½	76½	75½	75½
Kenne Cop...	60	60	57½	57½
Laclede Gas...	114	114	114	114
Lack Steel...	106	106	102½	103½
LE & W...	23½	2½	23	23
LE & W...	38½	38½	38	38
Lehigh Val...	82	82½	81½	81½
Loose Wiles...	22	24	24	24
L-W 1st pf...	86	86	86	86
Louis & N...	132½	132½	132½	132½
Max Motor...	74½	74½	74	74½
Maxwell pf...	82	82	81½	81½
Mex Petrol...	111½	111½	108½	108½
Miami...	47½	47½	46	46
MSP & SSM...	119	119	119	119
Mo & K T...	74½	74½	7	7
Mo Pacific...	113½	113½	11	11
Mo Pac Ct...	11½	12	11½	11½
Mo Pac w...	28½	28½	28	28½
Mo Pac w...	58½	58½	57½	58½
Mon Power...	108	108	102	104
Mon Pow pf...	117½	117½	117	117
Nat Biscuit...	122	122	122	122

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure.....	5½	5½	5½	5½
Ahmeek.....	119	120	119	119
Algonah.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Alaska.....	13	14½	12¾	14
Allouez.....	81½	81½	80	80
Am Ag Ch.....	99	99½	98½	99
Am Ag Ch pf.....	102½	103	102½	102½
Amosk pf.....	99	99	99	99
Am Pneu.....	1½	1½	1½	1½
Am Pneu pf.....	11	11	11	11
Am Tel.....	128	128½	127¾	128
Am Tel rts w l 2 1-32 2½	2	2	2	2
Am Wool pt.....	98½	98½	98½	98½
Am Zinc.....	61	61½	58	58
Am Zinc pf.....	80	80	80	80
Anacosta.....	101½	101¾	99½	99½
Ariz Com.....	17¾	17¾	17	17
At Gulf & W L.....	123	123	120	120
At Gulf pf.....	71½	71½	71½	71½
B & A.....	180	180	180	180
Bonanza.....	400	400	400	400
Bost Eleva.....	81	81	80	80
Boss & Lowell.....	129½	129½	129½	129½
Butte & Bala.....	2½	2½	2½	2½
Butte & Sup.....	68½	68½	68	68
Cal & Ariz.....	95½	95½	93	93½
Cal & Hecla.....	632	636	625	625
Centennial.....	25	25	24¾	24
Chic June pf.....	106½	106½	103½	106½
Chino.....	69½	69½	68½	68
Con & Mcl 3.....	103	103	103	103
Con & Mcl 4.....	100	100	100	100
Cop Range.....	82½	82½	79½	79½
Cuban Cem.....	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
Cum Pow pf.....	95	95	95	95
Daly West.....	3	3	3	3
East Butte.....	18½	18½	17¾	17¾
Edison Elec.....	232	233	232	233
Fitchburg pf.....	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Franklin.....	12¾	12¾	11	11
Granby.....	108½	109	108½	108½
Green-Can.....	54	54	54	54
Hancock.....	23	23¾	20	20
Int Cr Coal.....	65	65	63¾	63¾
Isle Royale.....	41	41	38	38½
Kerr Lake.....	5	5	4¾	4¾
Keweenaw.....	5½	5½	5½	5½
Lake Copper.....	16	16	15	15
La Salle.....	5½	5½	5½	5½
Lasson Val.....	8	8	8	8
Lass.....	18	18	17¾	17¾
Lass Elec pf.....	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Lass Gas.....	97½	97½	96½	96½
Lass Gas pf.....	80½	81	80½	81
Marg Thaler.....	180	180	180	180
Michigan.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Itahawk.....	104¾	104¾	102	102
Nevada Con.....	31	31	31	31
Noradania.....	7¾	7¾	7	7
New Eng Tel.....	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
New Elver.....	30½	30½	29½	29½
New Elver pf.....	90	90	87½	89½
New Bay Co.....	161	161	160	160
Nipissing.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
North Butte.....	29	29	28	28
North Lake.....	2½	2½	2½	2½
North (NH).....	100	100	100	100
NYNH & H.....	57½	57½	57½	57½
Olway.....	2	2	2	2
Old Dom.....	80	80	78½	78½
Osceola.....	102	102½	101	101
Old Cr Coal.....	19½	19½	18½	19
Onota Sugar.....	50	50	50	50
Quincy.....	101¾	101½	100	100½
Ray Con.....	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Reece F M.....	4	4	4	4
Reece P M.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Rannon.....	11¾	11¾	10¾	11
Rock Lake.....	6½	6½	6½	6½
Marys.....	109	109	105	105
Utah M & S.....	400	400	320	350
Perrier.....	20	20	19½	19½

LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE

The tables below give the high, low and last sales together with the net changes of the leading active New York and Boston stocks for the week ended Nov. 25:

SHIPBUILDING CONCERN CONTROL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negotiations for control of Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Company have been under way for the last several days. Prospective purchasers include interests closely identified with stock control of Cramp Ship & Engine Building Company, Newport News Shipbuilding Company. The latter is the largest and most important shipbuilding company in United States and the passing of control means closer affiliations with Cramp company. If a merger results from the negotiations, Cramp stock is likely to go in on a basis considerably above \$100 a share. The Newport company is now controlled by H. E. Huntington.

to great profit. Other resources awaiting development include iron, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, manganese, quicksilver, etc. Eighty per cent of her people is engaged in agriculture. China has never repudiated any of her foreign debt, which today is not greater than \$1.50 per capita.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Director of Dominion Steel Corporation following meeting on Nov. 21 said entire output of company for 1917 was sold. Earnings at present are running at about \$30 a share.

Cable advices received here yesterday report the arrival of the British steamer *Southerndown*, under charter to the France & Canada Steamship Company, at St. Nazaire, France, with a large cargo of supplies for the Allies.

line starts today with the departure of the steamer North Star for Portland, Eastport and St. John and weekly trips between these ports and Boston will be continued throughout the season. The Governor Cobb which has been on this run during the summer will be laid up for repairs temporarily. Later it will be used between Havana and Key West until the spring when it comes back to the Boston-Portland route.

Arrivals
 Sts Howick Hall (Br), Black, Calutta, Colombo and Cape Town via Barbadoes; City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Portsmouth, N. S.; Mae, Smith, Norfolk.

Cleared
 Sts Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; H. F. Dimock, Forton, New York; Governor Dingley, Wiscott, Portland; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor; City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 27
Among the boot and shoe dealers

and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck
& Co.; Thorn.
Dallas—Wm. Schween of Sears, Roebuck
& Co.; Copley Plaza.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle
Shoe Co.; U. S.

New York—S. Benjamin; U. S.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame
& Co.; Essex.
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam
& Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—T. J. Reedy of The Em-
porium; B. A. A.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the
Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
St. Louis—L. Rosenwasser; U. S.

Youngs.
penhagen, Denmark—Kay Anderson;
Essex.
leicester, Eng.—A. Hollinsworth; Essex.
ocheester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch; U. S.
(The New England Shoe and Leather
association cordially invites all visiting
buyers to call at its headquarters and
take information bureau, 186 Essex st.,
oston. The Christian Science Monitor
on file.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company reports for year ended June 30 these changes in earnings:

	1916	Increase
Gross earnings.....	\$4,308,598	\$1,464,433
Net earnings	490,980	56,984

CHICAGO, Ill.—Continental & Commercial Bank's \$5,000,000 loan was twice oversubscribed before books were opened. An officer of the bank says Chicago could have taken care of a \$50,000,000 loan and scarcely felt China's needs are great and other loans probably will be sought here.

However, it was thought by even the most hopeful that the resort to good crops so generally was only temporary, and a result of the panic; that although it would do good for one year, the next good price year in cotton would see almost all growers back to all-cotton again. However, this is not proving the case.

ons that the price may go to 25 cents, and that next year even higher prices will be reached. At the same time one is assured the Georgia farmer is planting more wheat and oats than at any previous time. The cotton farmer seems to have learned the lesson that he is a loser under any but exceptionally good circumstances if he does not

and which have helped to convince him that diversification is the right way. However, the big factor has been the war market of 1914-15, when the farmer was forced to try diversification. The cotton planter found the new farming good business, easy to do, and that it in no way interfered with his cotton production, while at the same time it made him much more independent of his local market. As a result, he is going ahead on an even more extensive scale to raise forage and food crops, even though cotton promises to reach higher prices than

"The crest of the divide in farm emancipation in Georgia has been crossed. Grain, fodder crops, hogs and cattle for meeting the general farm running expenses and overhead charges, and cotton for the money pot, the 'velvet,' the clean and unportaged profit on the enterprise—that's the ticket, and will be now, month in and month out."

The regular semi-annual dividend of per cent on the Illinois Central used lines will be paid Jan. 2.

F. W. Woolworth Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 on stock of record Dec. 9.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable Jan. 2 on stock of record Dec. 9.

Baldwin Locomotive Company declared regular semi-annual dividend $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record c. 9.

Monthly dividend of 2½ cents a share, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record v. 29.

The American Graphophone Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on its common stock, payable Jan 2 to holders of record v. 15.

nd of 1¼ per cent on capital stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record c, 19.
The Park Davis & Co declared an

The usual quarterly dividends of 1½ cent on the guaranteed and special guaranteed stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway will be paid Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 11.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES				
American Foreign Sec Co 5s	Aug 1, 1919	98½	98½	5.55
Anglo-French 5s	Oct 15, 1920	94½	95	6.40
Argentine Govt disc	Feb 21, 1917	98%	99	3.80
do 5s	Dec 1, 1917	101½	101½	5.45
do 5s	May 15, 1920	100½	101½	5.55
City of Paris 6s	Oct 15, 1921	97½	98½	6.50
City of Montreal 5s	Dec 1, 1917	100½	100½	4.25
do 5s	May 1, 1918	100½	100½	4.55
City of Dom of Canada 5s	Dec 1, 1917	100½	100½	5.70
do 5s	April 1, 1921	93½	100½	4.95
Govt of Switzerland 5s	Mar 1, 1918	99½	100½	5.00
do 5s	Mar 1, 1920	98½	99½	5.05
Imperial Govt of India 5s	Aug 1, 1919	99½	99½	5.35
King of Gt Bt & Ireland 5s	Sept 1, 1918	99	99½	5.55
do 5½s	Nov 1, 1919	99	99½	5.75
do 5½s	Nov 1, 1921	98½	98½	5.85

Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. §Guaranteed
principal and interest by Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

**certificates to Do Business Given
by Massachusetts Commissioner
to Companies Engaging
in Wide Variety of Enterprises**

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

L. Cobb Company, Boston—Clarence M. Cobb, Charles Lehman, Walter F. Ward, Cash; \$105,000.

Crinn, Snarf, Faneuse Company, Lynn—William H. Perry, Frank S. Elliott, Ernest P. Lane; \$25,000.

Emeson & Burbank, Inc., Boston—Susie M. Emeson, Fred C. Emeson, J. Lowell Stebbins; toys; \$50,000.

Fetety Last Company, Haverhill—Frederick W. Millay, John H. Madigan, David A. Newell; \$30,000.

per diem rate, from 45 cents to a maximum of \$1.25 per freight car, announced by the American Railway Association to govern rental of equipment between the railroads.

"The car shortage now breaks all records, and there is apparently no decline in the movement of traffic," while equipment companies, according to the same source, have in three weeks prior to the last one reaped a harvest of \$75,754,000 in new orders.

and machine shop business; \$12,000.
abb Fish and Oyster Company," Worcester—Nicholas F. Thornton, Rudolph L. Paquette, Emma M. Rheame;
rso Paper Company, Boston—J. Butler Stedley, Elizabeth D. Peabody, Phyllis B. Gamage, Robert-Weston; \$100,000.
e Granite State Tap and Die Company, Boston—Walter T. Harrison, Lottie Dunn, Charles F. Remington; \$200,000.
del Colony Company, Springfield—William A. H. Robinson, James A. Gibbons, Oleg E. Doty, Frank F. Storms, Pascual A. Broglio; \$400,000.
h. Ernest B. Ernst; \$100,000. Austin

Ius R. Cohen, Alex. Plinkofski; cotton and woolen goods; \$25,000.

Realty Company, Haverhill—Annie C. Paul, Charles A. Taylor, Arnold L. Chirk; \$45,000.

Massachusetts Adjustment Bureau of the Credit Association, Inc., Boston—Walter E. Reid, Leonard Drew, James McCue; \$50,000.

General Realty Corporation, Boston—Ralph Temple, George E. Hays, George W. Thompson, Clarence L. Keith; \$100,000.

Willing Iron and Steel Company, Boston—John Dowling, George Blaney.

Benjamin F. DeCosta, William J. E. Sander; \$20,000.

Electric Welding Company, Lynn—Daniel J. Lorne, Charles E. Felton, Eugene T. Connolly; \$850,000.

John's Roxbury Store, Inc., Boston—John M. Eullard, Sumner M. Teele; \$100,000.

American Export Company, Boston—John W. Farley, John Adams, George A. Cutter, Stewart C. Woodworth; \$100,000.

One of the country's leading fertilizer authorities estimates that the spring of 1917 will see a shortage of between 20 per cent and 25 per cent in production of fertilizer for southern use. The South has had this year an object lesson in the importance of fertilizers in assuring easy and large crops. The present price of cotton contains the assurance that southern farmers will buy fertilizers much more liberally than was the case in 1915 and 1916.

The continued advance in American Agricultural common is based on buying of a conservative sort by people who have the greatest confidence that the company is not more than 12 per cent over par at the time when the preferred and common will each pay the same dividend or 6 per cent.

ahan, William E. Ludden; general importing business; \$100,000.
 rman Detective Agency, Incorporated, Boston—John F. Sherman, Fred T. Beckemeyer, Walter C. Cole; \$25,000.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week, all kinds, amounted to 414,984 head, a loss of 186 head, but they were 75,598 head larger than last year. Arrivals of hogs fell off 15,260 head from the close of the previous week, but as compared with similar week of 1915 there were 45,989 head deliveries of hogs. There were 17,737 head lighter than previous week, but gained 23,580 head in corresponding week one year ago. Receipts fell off 45,589 head for week and 971 head for the year.

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
.....	258,892	274,153	269,904
.....	73,798	91,525	45,218
.....	82,393	127,883	83,264
.....	414,984	493,570	338,386

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Telephone Company reports for October: Operating revenues \$1,668,497; expenses \$6,309,666; operating income \$359,133.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The underlying strength of the cotton cloth markets was shown last week when print cloth values held firm while the raw cotton markets were easing off. The demand for goods is not so broad and active as it was prior to the election, but it is expanding again, and it is sufficiently broad, when taken together with the well sold position of the mills, to lead the manufacturers to hold for top prices or better.

estimated at 200,000 pieces, which is much larger than in the two weeks previous. Regular constructions of goods sold at firm prices, and some odd styles brought slight advances. Buyers placed contracts running through the first three months of next year, on a wide variety of goods. The demand for cloth was steady all the week, and seemed to indicate a well grounded belief in the maintenance of values rather than speculative interest based on passing market factors.

election. Some manufacturers reported inquiry larger than others found it. Buyers of fine yarn goods placed contracts to start as late as the first of May, these contracts to run the usual three months beyond that date, which would bring the final delivery dates to the middle of the summer. Before these goods could get through the finishers' hands and go to the jobber and the retailer practically a full 12 months will have passed. This shows the sentiment of many of the fine goods traders

orders—except for deliveries many months ahead. The yarn spinners in this city are crowded with all the business that they can handle, and they are driving every spindle to capacity to get out production to meet contract dates. They are naming prices on new contracts which are really meant to discourage further buying, but some yarn consumers are making yarns even at these exorbitant figures. The demand still continues to exceed the supply, and as there is no prospect of an early change in this condition, any easing of prices seems to be out of the question. At least, that is the way the situation appears to the mill men.

the question of what will happen when they try to take it away again. The operatives have gone on record in their labor conventions as declaring that they will not stand for any reductions in wages in the future. They point out that the carpenters, bricklayers and other workers never have their wages cut down and they see no reason why textile workers should. Although the granting of the increase is a matter of satisfaction as assuring the harmonious running of the industry for half a year, it has possibilities which may have to be met sooner than many manufacturers now expect.

the treasurership of the Wamsutta Mills and Andrew Raeburn was elected in his stead. Mr. Pierce is one of three brothers who built the Pierce Brothers, Limited, mill in this city. The report of this mill as issued to stockholders showed better earnings than in some years, the profits amounting to \$350,000 on the \$3,000,000 of capital.

FULL CAPACITY

CHICAGO, Ill. — General business conditions in the West showed no important change during the past week, but there was no apparent letup to the progress which has been noted for a number of weeks. Nearly all lines of industry were operated at full capacity, and the demand for goods of various descriptions showed no abatement.

holding up well, and is now coming with a heavier tonnage a year ago. Shipments are greatly diversified and railroads find it difficult to meet the requirements of shippers owing to the lack of rolling stock, although in some respects it is stated that the car situation has been improved by a more careful distribution on the part of the traffic departments of various railroads. It is believed that the mandate of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering cars back to parent lines has also been instrumental in alleviating the heretofore serious situation of this character.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FEW GAMES FOR COLLEGE TEAMS THURSDAY NEXT

Yale Defeats Harvard in Championship Match at New Haven

While West Point Beats Annapolis Eleven at New York

Except for a few games which are scheduled to be played Thanksgiving day the college football season of 1916 came to a close last Saturday afternoon. The Thanksgiving day games which will attract the most attention are the Brown-Colgate, Pennsylvania-Cornell and Pittsburgh-Pennsylvania State contests. The Western Conference closed its championship season Saturday and will be reviewed in a later article.

In the East last Saturday the big contest was the Harvard-Yale battle in the Yale bowl, New Haven. From every point of view the game was all that could be asked for. Conditions were perfect for a football game. Added to this there was the biggest gathering of football enthusiasts ever assembled at any football game played in the United States. The game itself was one of the hardest fought in the year.

Harvard went into the contest a favorite to win. As has often been the case this fall the favorite was unable to make good the predictions and Yale secured a brilliant 6 to 3 victory, the first the Elis had won over Harvard since 1909. The Elis also had the record of scoring the first touchdown they had made on Harvard since P. D. Houghton became head coach of the Crimson.

Yale owed its victory to greater individual efficiency and a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of the game. The line was a very powerful one and offered a defense which even Harvard's concealed attack could not penetrate for any great distances. The attack was simple in nature, but was executed with much precision. The LeGore made one or two brilliant rushes, while Neville was very strong in plunging through the line. The Yale points were scored in the second period. Getting the ball at about the center of the field they advanced it to Harvard's 42-yard line. LeGore circled Harvard's left end for a good gain, but fumbled the ball. Gates, however, picked it up for Yale and ran to Harvard's 12-yard line. From this point Yale carried it over Harvard's goal line in nine tries.

Harvard scored her three points in the first quarter. Through a short kick by LeGore, the Crimson secured the ball on Yale's 35-yard line. Harvard rushed only to be set back 15 yards for holding. Harvard tried rushing, but could not gain ground and Horwath fumbled to Yale's 30-yard line where Snow recovered a fumble for Harvard. Three rushes failed to gain and Robinson kicked a goal for Harvard's three points. The most brilliant individual play of the game was a 70-yard run for a touchdown by Casey of Harvard, but the play went for naught as Harvard was penalized for tripping.

West Point and Annapolis met in New York and the Army won another victory. Due largely to the individual work of Oliphant the Cadets scored 15 points while the best the Navy could do was 7. Both teams played hard, aggressive football with the Army team the better all-around organization. Syracuse and Tufts had a hard game in Boston. The first named winning 20 to 13. This game was featured by long forward passes. University of Pennsylvania had an easy practice game winning from West Virginia Wesleyan 16 to 0. Lehigh and Lafayette met in their championship game, the first-named winning 16 to 0. Columbia University brought its season to a rather unsatisfactory close losing to New York University 6 to 0.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Cadet Lawrence McC. Jones, a member of the class of 1918, at the Military Academy, was elected captain of the West Point football team for next year, on the trip home from New York yesterday. Jones played guard last year, but was shifted to tackle this season where he played against the Navy Point from Washington, D. C.

The West Point greeted their victorious eleven on its arrival here at noon in the usual way. Lieut. C. D. Daly, head coach of the eleven, will return to his station in Honolulu by transport on Dec. 5. Capt. Ernest Graves, line coach, and Lieut. Pritchard and Merrill are all on their way to the Mexican border.

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COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

10-Corby	0	33-N. H. State	0
26-Bates	0	32-Boston Col.	0
3-Tufts	7	47-Lebanon Val.	0
47-Mass. A. C.	0	62-Mass. A. C.	0
23-Cornell	0	0-Georgetown	10
61-Virginia	0	3-Princeton	10
3-Princeton	0	15-Syracuse	10
3-Brown	21	7-Pennsylvania	7
3-Yale	6	7-W. Virginia	7

Princeton	34	206	Yale	47
Holy Cross... 0	25—Carnegie	0		
No. Carolina. 0	61—Virginia	3		
Tufts 0	12—Lehigh	0		
Lafayette 0	19—Virginia	0		

Dartmouth ..	3	36—Wash. & Jeff. 14
Bucknell	0	7—Colgate
Harvard	3	6—Brown
Yale	10	10—Princeton
		6—Harvard

16	182				44
W. Virginia..	0	18—R. I. State....	0		
W. & M.....	0	42—Trinity	0		
Warthmore..	6	69—Amherst	0		
Winn. State..	0	20—Williams	0		
Pittsburgh	20	21			

162	21—Rutgers	3
75—Ohio	40—Vermont	0
61—F. & M.	21—Yale	6
0—Pittsburgh	21—Harvard	0
10—Michigan		
10—Dartmouth		
42—Susquehanna		
0—Colgate		
20—Tufts		
40	252	

Colgate	9
Wattsburg .. 0	34—Susquehanna. 0
Williams 0	28—Maine 0
Eckelnd 0	15—Illinois 3
vard 23	33—R. I. State... 0
negle 7	27—Sp'g'd T. S. ... 0

Yale	20	3—Yale	7	Pe
S. A. C...	0	35—Rochester	6	Do
		15—Syracuse	0	Am
	50			Co
190			30	He
Syracuse		Pittsburgh		Sch

..... 0	58—Westminster. 0	McC
M..... 0	20—Annapolis ...19	Pac
burgh .30	30—Syracuse 0	Har
gan14	20—Pennsylvania 0	Ian
nouth ..15	46—Allegheny ... 0	Pent
ehanna. 0	37—Wash. & Jeff	Tesr

.....15	14—Carnegie6	Scha
.....13			Jacob
	87 225		M'th
yan		25	Evan
State... 0	Amherst		Knetz
in... 19	10—Bowdoin12	Wats

Uni..... 0	0—Brown	69	Apple
st 7	0—Sp'g'd T. S.	20	Mitch
as 7	7—Wesleyan	10	Schulz
ia 0	14—Trinity	0	Mayer
	6—Union	23	Chalm
	0—Williams	26	Seaton
			Kirby

33	37	160
te	Lehigh	Jasper,
h 0	21-Ursinus 0	Anders
ore..10	61-Albright 0	Steele,
.... 6	0-Yale 12	Bender,
....33	0-Lebanon	Moseley
		William

Val.14	27-C. University	7	Lotz, St
ania.19	9-Muhlenberg...	0	Dale, Cl
..... 0	7-Penn. State..	10	Adams,
.....40	27-F. & M.....	7	
.....16	16-Lafayette	0	
			CLUB

138	168		39
...	3	31—Williams	Boston
...	3	13—Rensselaer	Philadelph
...	0	0—Union	Chicago
...	10	0—Cornell	Pittsburg
		0—Brown	Cincinnati

... 0	0—Columbia	... 0	New York
... 13	7—Wesleyan	... 0	Brooklyn
... 0	0—Mass. A. C.	... 0	St. Louis
... 20	26—Amherst	... 0	CLUB
—		—	
49	77	68	

a. 0	38—Michigan	0	Brooklyn
r. 0	19—Marietta	0	New York
7	54—Case	3	Cincinnati
n 0	26—Carroll	0	Philadelphia
15	9—Mt. Union	0	Pittsburgh
2	9—Mich. A. C.	0	Boston
1	2—Syracuse	0	Chicago

0	66—Syracuse	13	Chicago	...
7	20—Washington	7	St. Louis	...
0	7—Cornell	23	INDIVIDUAL	
	7—Pennsylvania	10	STR	
31	253		Players w	
	Maine	56	arranged ac	

10	0—N. H. State...	0	games played
0	0—Colgate	28	Konetchy, B
0	0—R. I. State...	13	Herzog, Cinc
7	0—Bates	6	Burns, New
0	0—Colby	0	Maranville, I
7	7—Bowdoin	7	Griffith, C

3—West Point..	17	Kauff, New Y.
10	71	Carey, Pittsb
		Cutshaw, Bro
Bowdoin		Hinchman, Pi
2—Ft. McKinley.	0	Bescher, St. I
6—Middlebury	0	Smith, Boston

12-Amherst	10	Robertson, Ne
19-Wesleyan	10	Groh, Cincinnati
7-Colby	19	Faskert, Philad
13-Bates	14	Wheat, Brookl
7-Maine	3	Saier, Chicago
10-Holy Cross	7	Zimmerman, C
		Whitted, Phila

0—Tufts25	Luderus, Philad.	97
76	—	Niehoff, Philad.	
West Point		Mowrey, Brook	
3—Lebanon Val.	0	Miller, St. Louis	
14—Wash. & Lee.	7	Bancroft, Philad.	
17—		Betzel, St. Louis	

41-Holy Cross... 0	Chase, Cincinnati
53-Trinity 0	Flack, Chicago
69-Villanova ... 7	Hornsby, St. Louis
70-Notre Dame... 10	Neale, Cincinnati
77-Maine 3	Cravath, Philadelphia
77-Sp'gfield T. S. 2	Merkle, New York
5-Annapolis.....	Louden, Chicago

...	7	...	7
...	36	...	36
Iowa		...	
Cornell C....	6	...	6
Grinnell	7	...	7
Purdue		...	

—Minnesota	67	Schulte, Chicago,	
—Northwestern	20	Stengel, Brooklyn	
—Ames	6	Mann, Chicago	
—Nebraska	34	Wagner, Pittsburg	
—		Magee, Boston	
—		Doyle, New York,	
—		Bariden, N.Y.	

Chicago	146	Warden, New York
Carleton	7	Wilson, St. Louis
Indiana	0	Wingo, Cincinnati
Northwestern	10	Long, St. Louis
Wisconsin	30	Williams, Chicago
Purdue		J. Johnston, Brooklyn
		Gonzales, St. Louis

Illinois	7	Gowdy, Boston	10
Minnesota	49	Wilhoit, Boston	10
	—	W. Johnston, Pittsbu	10
	119	H. Myers, Brooklyn	10
Purdue	119	Snodgrass, Boston	10
de Pauw	0	Olson, Brooklyn	10
		Rough, Boston	10

Massachusetts	7	Massachusetts, New York, C
Iowa	24	McKechnie, N. Y., C
Illinois	14	Fischer, Chicago, Pitt
Chicago	16	Zeider, Chicago
Northwestern	38	Mollwitz, Cincinnati,
Indiana	0	Killifer, Philadelphia
		Collins, Boston

Northwestern	99	Corhans, St. Louis
Lake Forest..	7	Wilson, Pittsburgh, C
Chicago	0	McCarthy, Chicago, Pitt
Lake	0	Butler, St. Louis
Liana	6	Egan, Boston
		Fitzpatrick, Boston
		J. Moxley

wa	0	McCarty, Brooklyn	
rdue	13	Knabe, Pittsburgh, Ch	
o State...	6	Clarke, Cincinnati	
	23	Burns, Philadelphia	
	—	Schultz, Pittsburgh	
	55	Good, Philadelphia	
& Jeff			

any	6	O. Miller, Brooklyn	...
eva	0	Killifer, Cincinnati, New	...
Va. W'n	0	O'Mara, Brooklyn	...
etta	0	Evers, Boston	...
minster..	6	Wortman, Chicago	...
	0	Schmidt, Pittsburgh	...
	36	Connolly	...

SENOR ALVAREZ' OBSERVATIONS ON SPAIN'S INTERESTS

Leader of Reformista Party Says State of Spain Should Be Neutral, but Not So Citizens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID, Spain.—There have been some enthusiastic gatherings in celebration of the departure of Don Melquíades Alvarez and his colleagues for some pro-Ally celebrations in Lisbon. This is one of the features of the program determined upon by the Reformista Party, of which Senor Alvarez is leader, at its annual assembly at Oviedo recently. The Reformista Party, as has been explained before, is a monarchical development of a wing of the Republican Party, led by some of the cleverest and best educated men in Spain, and if it is comparatively small numerically, its influence is great. Senor Alvarez, who is probably the most eloquent speaker in the country, and who has been attracting such attention lately for his patriotic orations, gave a brilliant address at Valencia shortly before his departure for Lisbon. "I am a man of faith," he said, "of unshakable faith; faith is the daughter of conviction. I am also the son of the people, and the people is the only saving thing that remains in Spain. The people, always bound to duty, sometimes rebels and rights, against injustice."

Declaring that the sovereignty of the people must be the basis of politics in all free and progressive nations, he proceeded to define the position of the Reformista Party, saying that they would not take part in the Government until they had definite guarantees that something useful and beneficial to the country would be realized. As up to the present they had not been favored with those guarantees they had not joined any government. They had been asked several times to collaborate in the ministry, but they had refused, and until those conditions for the security of their ideas and policies were satisfied, they would repeat their negative a thousand times. They did not hide their attitude; they were radicals and more than radicals—ultra-radicals of the left, and with those ideas they wished to govern.

As to the supreme topic, Senor Alvarez made some acute observations. He said they were at a time when every people was about to commence a new era in its history, and those who could not feel the sublime greatness of the present time were bound to disappear. The state of Spain could and should be neutral, but not so the citizens. Only those who were insensible to the sufferings of humanity, and egoists who did not think of the great interests of Spain, could call themselves neutral. Yet no man and no party should dare to break the Spanish neutrality, and the reason for that unhappiness was that they were not prepared to go to war. He showed what interests the various belligerents had in going into the war on one side or the other, and said that the case of Spain differed from that of any of them. She had no irredentist peoples to consider, and she did not dream of territorial expansions. But they must never forget they were near to France and England and were united to them by common ideals and interests that engendered and encouraged sympathies, and this was the only possible basis of their international development.

It had been said that the Spanish Army was Germanophile. Those who said that did an injury to the army, which could not be more than Spanish, and only Spanish. To assist the Central Empires would be equivalent to destroying Spain, for they could not defend themselves against France, England and Portugal. For the reason, for reasons of humanity, of justice and of civilization, they could not take that road; reasons of supreme importance obliged them to be with the Allies, and the Reformistas were more enthusiastic and convinced friends of the Allies every day. Senor Alvarez subsequently showed how, on the practical side it was, anyhow, quite impossible for them to be with Germany, even if they wished it, as they did not, and also that in matters of trade and commerce they were bound by interest far more with England and France than with Germany. Senor Alvarez closed with a magnificent peroration in praise of the moral greatness of France, her heroism, her self-denial, and her generosity. The speech is considered to have been one of the finest given in Spain for a long time.

BELGIAN BARRISTER IN PARIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PARIS, France.—The French order of barristers, including its president, Me. Henri-Robert, extended the warmest welcome to Me. Theodor, the president of the Brussels bar, on his arrival in Paris from Switzerland recently. Me. Theodor having incurred the displeasure of von Bismarck by his independent attitude and his fearless protests against the German system of military courts-martial, was deported into Germany and imprisoned in the Guttenberg internment camp. After seven months powerful influences were brought to bear on the German authorities and he was released.

ANTI-ALCOHOL MEASURES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL, France.—At a meeting held at the Soldiers' Club in Montclair recently, a resolution was passed congratulating a number of distinguished persons, among whom were General d'Amade and President Loubet, on the support which they were giving to the national league against alcohol. The resolution further demanded that Parliament should immediately vote the prohibition of alcohol, confining its use exclusively to the manufacture of explosives and other materials necessary to the national defense. Over a thousand persons attended the meeting.

NEW ZEALAND'S PART IN THE WAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—Speaking to the Pilgrims at the Savoy Hotel lately, Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said the people of New Zealand were always a peaceful people. Entirely occupied with their crops, their stock, and the marketing of their produce, they had not thought of war, though they were ready for it, and within 10 days after the announcement that it had broken out, they had two ships filled with troops ready in every particular to start for the invasion of Samoa. The men had no idea whether they were bound, but no questions were asked.

All they knew was that they were bound for the Pacific, which was then patrolled by fast and powerful German cruisers and by British ships that were neither fast nor powerful. However, they went on their errand as gayly as if they were going to a picnic, and he believed they were the first forces to get away from the overseas dominions. While the first forces were being mobilized, territorial troops were put in training as fast as they could come in. Altogether, out of a population of 1,100,000, no fewer than 76,260 soldiers had been guaranteed by New Zealand for the war to the end of the present year. He had no doubt the figure would soon amount to the full 100,000.

The sum of £2,000,000 had been contributed spontaneously for the benefit of wounded soldiers. That was a good record, and without wishing to decry the efforts of other parts of the Empire, he was proud of it. Their allies had not been forgotten by the people of the Dominion, who had contributed a large sum in aid of the people of Belgium in the early part of the war and were contributing £15,000 regularly each month.

So far the soldiers from New Zealand had been volunteers, but compulsory powers had been secured from Parliament in case they should be required. Their Compulsion Act was based on the commando system. The whole country was divided into 20 or 21 districts, wherein all men from the ages of 19 to 45 had been enrolled. Each district would furnish what quota was required—voluntarily, if possible, but, if it became inevitable, the remainder would be selected by ballot. An amended Pensions Act, which had also been passed, was a great improvement on any previous act.

A pension of 5s. a day would be given to a man who had been incapacitated. If he had a wife she would receive 12s. 6d., with 7s. 6d. for each child. The widow of a skilled man would also get 35s. a week, with 7s. 6d. for each of her children. A state department was devoting itself to the question of employment for returned soldiers, while a land settlement scheme had also been initiated for them.

New Zealand had done much to provide the food supplies needed by the British Army, but that, of course, was mostly a commercial transaction. The feeling of New Zealand was that they should "carry on" with the firm and steadfast determination to see the thing through till the war came to a glorious and successful termination. He would quote a message that had been handed to him as he left Wellington: "Stand fast, men of Britain, stand fast for the glory of the race, the honor of the flag, the glory of the Empire, and the welfare of humanity."

ITALIAN MISSION TO VISIT RUSSIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME, Italy.—The Italian Minister for Commerce, in conjunction with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has appointed a commercial commission, composed of several experts in the chief branches of Italian trade, with the object of developing commercial relations between Russia and Italy. For this purpose the mission will visit the principal centers of Russia to meet the commercial heads of the Empire, in order that arrangements may be made for increasing the interchange of goods after the war. Marchese della Toretta, the Italian plenipotentiary for Russia, can, it is pointed out, be of great assistance to the work of the mission, owing to his long residence in Russia and his knowledge of the country and language.

Another indication of the awakening of commercial enterprise in Italy is the exhibition of samples of Italian-made toys to be opened in Milan. The toy industry is practically new to Italy, as up to the present these goods have been imported from France, England, and above all Germany. According to the statistics for 1913, 10,136 quintals of toys were imported into Italy during that year, representing a value of about 3,000,000 lire. In order to foster the toy industry, rewards, medals and diplomas have been offered by the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Transport, the Milan Chamber of Commerce and the National Scientific and Technical Committee for the development and increase of Italian industry, and manufacturers throughout the whole peninsula have given a ready response to the appeal.

BRITISH PREMIER AND THE CHANNEL TUNNEL PROPOSAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—Mr. Asquith has assured the advocates of a Channel tunnel that the subject will be reviewed by the war committee, or the committee of imperial defense in the light of the experience now acquired.

A deputation of prominent members of Parliament interested in the matter recently waited on the Prime Minister and was introduced by Mr. Arthur Felli, M. P., who said that the war had brought home to them all how vital would have been the assistance of the tunnel had it been built before 1914, and officers who were members of the Channel tunnel committee had urged this on their return from the front. The conclusion they had come to was that the country as a whole now expected the tunnel to be built.

Major Courthope said there were no two opinions among the unofficial officers at the front from the highest to the lowest—though he could not pretend to speak for the commander-in-chief and the headquarters staff—that they ought to have the tunnel. Mr. T. P. O'Connor dwelt on French unanimity in the matter.

In reply Mr. Asquith said this matter was first considered as far back as 1883, by a committee of both Houses, presided over by Lord Lansdowne. It reported unfavorably on the scheme, and for many years bills were brought in, year after year, which had the support of no less distinguished men than Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and many others. He imagined he voted for one in his own salad days. They were uniformly rejected. The next stage of the question was after Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became Prime Minister in 1907. He was known to be a supporter of the tunnel, and he made an announcement to Parliament which was based upon an exhaustive inquiry by the committee of imperial defense which was adverse to the scheme.

Some years later, in 1913 he thought, a year before the war, Mr. Asquith received a deputation of members of the House of Commons, who submitted a memorial in favor of the scheme. In consequence, he directed the committee of imperial defense to reconsider the strategic aspects of the tunnel. He did not know that the decision of the committee had ever been made public. In point of fact it reported about a fortnight before the outbreak of war—in July, 1914—and by a majority, there was a dissentient minority. He concurred with the adverse decision, which had been given in previous years. The conclusion of the committee was this, that they were "of opinion that the strategic conditions have not so altered as to justify a reversal of the conclusion reached by His Majesty's Government in 1907."

You have said today, the Prime Minister added, that our experience of the war, which no one could possibly have foreshadowed, has shown that those adverse conclusions were wrong, and that if the tunnel had existed at the time the war broke out we should have been in a better position than we in fact were, not only for the transport of the expeditionary force, but for the general purposes of war; and that, in view of future possibilities, the existence of such a tunnel would be a source not of weakness but of strength both as a safeguard against invasion and valuable from its generally strategic and economic position.

The experience gained by the war is undoubtedly a new factor, and a new factor of enormous and immeasurable importance, enabling statesmen and military and naval experts to estimate the full value of this proposal. I fully recognize that. And, as Mr. O'Connor has said—speaking with perfect accuracy and moderation—the opinion of France is strongly if not unanimously, in favor of the proposal, as is also the opinion of our fighting soldiers in France and our officers. In consequence of the experience of the war, I think that in view of all this experience and the state of opinion, it is necessary that the matter in all its aspects, particularly in the light of the new experience which we have gained from the war, should be reviewed by the war committee, or the committee of imperial defense, which ever may turn out to be the more fitting instrument for the purpose, and without prepossession or prejudice they should be required to express their judgment upon it. I can assure you that, subject to the paramount obligations that weigh upon us every day in making provision for the successful prosecution of the war, I will see that time is found and opportunity given for a full review of the question in the light of the new experience we have acquired.

PROFESSOR LEA ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, England.—Professor Lea, professor of engineering at Birmingham University, spoke on "Industrial Training" at Birmingham University recently. The lecture was the second of the series on "After-War Problems" arranged by the Workers' Educational Association in conjunction with the university.

Professor Lea insisted that other methods of instruction than the haphazard methods of the workshop should be organized for industry. Thousands of apprentices at present spent the first year or two in sweeping up the shop, and the rest of the time in becoming expert in doing specialized jobs; while many spent their time on monotonous duties which prevented them from taking an intelligent interest in the general work, and provided so little mental or manual discipline that neither hand nor intelligence was given proper opportunities for development. Initiative, re-

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source, organization, and a recognition of the vital importance of research must be cultivated. Properly conducted technical education and a concentrated and fuller industrial training had a value beyond its immediate end, for it helped to make men more temperate and thoughtful and better citizens.

In future, Professor Lea believes, industry is likely to be more and more bound up with the application of scientific discoveries and the use of expensive machinery and plant. As far as the manual workers or rank and file are concerned, the more the capital invested in plant, the more desirable it is they should be efficient. Further, the more complicated machinery becomes the more necessary that the worker should be expert. Whether considered from the point of view of the manufacture of machines, or of the economic use of machines, or of progress, it seems clear that when competition becomes keen that country will remain in the van of trade and progress which has the most intelligent and best technically trained body of rank and file workers, as well as the best trained nonmanual workers or officers of all grades. Continuing the lecturer advocated for boys who leave school compulsory attendance at suitable classes in the daytime, and at such other times as were convenient in the evenings, provided that too much was not demanded. It might be a condition imposed by firms that the employees below a certain age must attend certain courses of instruction. He expressed a desire to see an experiment made in Birmingham in the direction of the establishment of schools for the engineering and jewelry trades.

VISCOUNT FRENCH SPEAKS AT LEEDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LEEDS, England.—Field Marshal Viscount French, commanding the home forces, recently paid a short visit to Leeds for the purpose of inspecting various munition works and hospitals in the city. He also took the opportunity of inaugurating a local fund for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

At a luncheon in the City Hall, Viscount French paid a handsome tribute to the work of Yorkshire soldiers at the front. Passing to the Y. M. C. A., he said that from close behind the front line trenches, all along their tremendous length, back by the lines of communication to the base, in the very transports which conveyed the troops across the Channel, right back to the vast training camps and grounds, which almost covered the surface of the United Kingdom, this association carried on its great work and spread its wonderful influence. The association, he pointed out further, together with kindred associations, began operations many years ago, and one had to go back a long way to realize the changes which had come about. He remembered, when he joined the army, that the sole refuge for the soldier after duty was the canteen. Then this and other associations started their work, and it was not too much to say that the changes effected in the moral atmosphere and in the character of the soldier had been, as he said before, wonderful. As commander-in-chief in France for him that it was on the battlefield that this humanizing work showed itself most. Soldiers were subjected to a strain in this war that no soldiers had ever been subject to before, and their magnificent courage and glorious bearing, their bravery, constancy, and coolness, were, he felt sure, to be attributed to something which was outside the ordinary run; in fact, he believed the ideal within them had been aroused by these institutions; and their sense of duty, honor and patriotism were infinitely stronger.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Stripes, Wrinkles, Tusks, Horns and Humps. All Enjoy Dingo's Flapjack Feast



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The idea of building a camp fire was Dingo's. He had seen camp fires built in Australia, where he came from, and knew how it should be done. First he gathered a few very dry leaves; then he found a piece of the stone that has the fire in it and hit it with another stone, whereat the fire flew out of the first stone and kindled in the leaves. The bees fanned the smoldering sparks into flame, and soon there was a merry little camp fire.

A camp fire naturally reminds one of flapjacks. It reminded Dingo of

flapjacks. He had once found some of these delectable cakes beside an abandoned camp site and, of course, had eaten them. Now he proposed nothing less than celebrating his recent introduction to the elephant, which he had already pictured, with a feast of flapjacks. Being resourceful, as all dogs are, Dingo found the materials and hunted up the frying pan. The latter task was not so difficult as you may imagine. Frying pans, like derby hats, are to be found almost anywhere on earth. Our Mr. Grasshopper mixed the batter and soon the first cake was sizzling in

the pan. It sent such a savory odor into the jungle that the beasts began to gather. In fact, more beasts congregated than Dingo had figured on. There were a number of tigers, several "sacred" cows, a camel and Mr. Bengal Tiger, several birds and, finally, Wrinkles, the rhinoceros, appeared and seated himself against a palm tree. A number of monkeys gathered in the tree tops, too. When Mr. Elephant saw just how flapjacks were made, he immediately took charge and speedily showed great skill in tossing the cakes in the air to turn them over. The first two or three cakes he threw a bit too high

and they were never found, but he soon acquired the knack and produced flapjacks almost (but not quite) as fast as the animals could eat them. (Did any camp cook ever produce flapjacks as fast as the rest of the campers could eat them?)

Once it was noticed that there were not as many cakes as there should be, according to the cook's calculations. It was discovered that, when Mr. Elephant flapped the cakes, they went up all right, but they did not come down. Busy flew up to see what the mystery was and so discovered that a lot of monkeys concealed in the leaves were reaching out and grabbing the cakes

as Mr. Elephant tossed them up. Then Mr. Elephant hastened to pass a law that no monkey should be allowed to roost in any tree over any camp fire where any elephant might be flapping flapjacks. Again it was noticed that cakes were strangely missing, and this time it was discovered that Wrinkles, the rhinoceros, was not only eating his share but was spiking cakes on his horn—whereat Mr. Elephant made another law that no rhinoceros should be allowed to spike more than two cakes at a time on his horn. To this Wrinkles agreed, although Busy noticed that, when he arose to go, the rhinoceros had two

or three extra cakes tucked away in his wrinkles.

By and by every one had had enough cakes except the camel. He kept on eating and wanting more until Mr. Elephant declared his trunk was tired and he could not flap another cake for anybody. Camel said he had not eaten very many cakes and expressed his surprise that Mr. Elephant should feel weary. Tiger, however, who had counted the cakes which the camel ate, told how many they were, whereat all the animals promptly awarded the camel the crown—Mr. Lion's crown, which, we know, came from Africa. When our Mr. Grasshopper asked the

camel why he wore the crown on his hump, camel replied with dignity that all animals had heads, but only he and one or two others were graced with humps. Therefore he wore the crown on his hump.

One of the funniest things was the conduct of the tiger. He successfully maintained his royal dignity until about the third pancake; then his dignity broke down and a grin spread over his face as silly as the celebrated smile of the Cheshire Cat. Stripes, Wrinkles, Tusks, Horns and Humps, they all agreed that Dingo's flapjack feast was quite the finest thing that had ever happened in the jungle.

Preparing for a Voyage to the Indies

Oliver van Noort was the first Hollander to sail around the world. Incidentally, he was the fourth navigator to succeed in this enterprise since, in the year 1520, the little ships of Magellan had accomplished the feat of circumnavigating the globe. Of the hero of this memorable Dutch voyage we know almost nothing, writes Hendrik Willem van Loon, in "The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators." He was a modest man, and except for a few lines of personal introduction which appear in the printed story of his voyage, which was published in Rotterdam, his home town, in the year 1620, in which he tells us that he had made many trips to different parts of the world, his life to us is a complete mystery.

He was not, like Jacob van Heemskerck and van Neck, a man of education; neither was he of very low origin. He had picked up a good deal of learning at the common schools. Very likely he had been the mate or perhaps the captain of some small schooner, had made a little money, and then had retired from the sea. Spending one's days on board a ship in the latter half of the Sixteenth Century was no pleasure. The ships were small. The cabins were uncomfortable, and so low that nowhere one could stand up straight. Cooking had to be done on a very primitive stove, which could not always be used when the weather was bad. The middle part of the deck was apt to be flooded most of the time, and the flat-bottomed ships rolled and pitched horribly. Therefore, as soon as a man had made a little competency as the master of a small craft, he was apt to look for some quiet occupation on shore. He had not learned a regular trade which he could use on shore. Very often, therefore, he opened a small hotel, where he could tell yarns about whales and wild men and queer countries which he had seen in the course of his peregrinations. . . . Therefore we are not surprised

when, in the year 1595, we find Oliver van Noort described as the owner of the "Double White Keys." . . . in the town of Rotterdam. But when Houtman returned from his first voyage and the craze for the riches of the Indies, or at least a share thereof, struck the town of Rotterdam, van Noort, together with everybody else who could borrow a few pennies, began to think of new ways of reaching the marvelous island of Java, made of gold and jewels, and the even more valuable pepper and nutmeg. Van Noort himself possessed some money and the rest he obtained from several of his customers. With this small sum he founded a trading company of his own. He petitioned the estates-general of the republic and the estates of his own province of Holland to assist him in an expedition toward the "Kingdom of Chili, the west coast of America, and if need be, the islands of the Moluccas." To make this important enterprise successful, the estates-general were asked to give van Noort and his trading company freedom of export and import for at least six voyages, and to present it with 10 cannon and 12,000 pounds of gunpowder. He asked for much in the hope of obtaining at least part of what he desired.

In the winter of 1597 his request was granted. . . . This demand for cannon, gunpowder, and bullets gives us the impression that the expedition expected to meet with serious trouble. That was quite true. The southern part of America was the private property of the Spaniards and the Portuguese. Anybody who ventured into these regions flying the Dutch colors did so at his own peril. Among his fellow-citizens van Noort had the reputation of great courage. Nobody knew any precise details of his early life, but it was whispered, although never proved, that many years ago, long before the days of Houtman, he

had tried to reach the Indies all alone. . . .

Now, it happened that at that time a number of merchants in Amsterdam were working for the same purpose. They, too, wanted to sail to the Moluccas by way of the Strait of Magellan. For the sake of greater safety, the two companies decided to travel together. In June of the year 1597, their fleet, composed of four ships, was ready for the voyage. Van Noort was to command the biggest vessel, the Mauritius, while the commander of the Amsterdam company was to be vice-admiral of the fleet on board the Henrick Frederick. The name of the vice-admiral was Jacob Claesz. . . . There was a yacht called the Eendracht, and there was a merchantman called the Hope. The tonnage of the ships is not mentioned, but since there were only 248 men on the four ships, they must have been small even for that time. . . . On the 28th of June of the year 1597, van Noort left Rotterdam to await his companions in the Downs, England.

The Horse

A sparrow hopped about the street. And he was not a bit afraid; He flew between a horse's feet. And ate his supper undismayed: I think myself the horse knew well The bird came for the grains that fell.

For his eye was looking down. And he danced the corn about In his nose-bag, till the brown Grains of corn were tumbled out; And I fancy that he said, "Eat it up, young Speckle-Head!"

—James Stephens.

Waxes

Besides the beeswax which is in commonest use, there are a number of vegetable waxes, among them palm wax and myrtle wax, which is made from bayberries.

Advertisements

We are nowadays so accustomed to seeing innumerable advertisements in newspapers and magazines, advertisements covering enormous signboards, painted on the sides of buildings and topping tall buildings with a blaze of colored lights, that we do not realize that advertisements, as they are known today, originated only about 200 years ago.

People have taken many ways of announcing the wares which they had for sale, for this had to be done even before people could read. The ancient Jews proclaimed their news by means of the town-criers, and the Greeks and Romans also made their announcements orally. Even long after these times, when printing had been introduced, so few could read that few advertisements were written. Public criers were still popular and in the narrow streets of shops boys stood before the stalls, crying "What d'ye lack, mister? What d'ye lack?" and people walked through the streets, selling all manner of wares from fish to ballads, announcing these wares by quaint, musical cries. London's street cries were famous.

Among the first of the English advertisements was one which Caxton printed on a handbill in 1480. It read "Pyes . . . of Salisbury . . . good and chepe . . . if it please any man . . . to buy." But Caxton's "pyes" did not come out of a bake-shop; they were certain rules for the clergy.

It is said by some that the first newspaper advertisement appeared in April, 1647, in London. The first regular newspaper in the United States, which was the Boston News Letter, issued on April 24, 1704, contained no advertisements, though it did state that "notices of houses, lands, ships, vessels, or merchandise to be sold, or let, or servants run away, or goods stole or lost" would be printed at rates varying from twelve-pence to five shillings.

It is hard for us to understand how they tell what season it is in a country like Mexico, where there is no winter . . . where flowers bloom all the year round.

Tonio and Tita can tell pretty well by the way they go to school, writes Lucy Fitch Perkins in "The Mexican Twins." During the very hot dry weather of April and May, there is vacation. In June, when the rainy season begins, school opens again. . . . If you should pass the open door of their school, some day when it is in session, you would hear a perfect babel of voices, all talking at once and saying such things as this—only they would say them in Spanish instead of in English—

"The cat sees the rat. Run, rat, run. Two times six is thirteen, two times seven is fifteen." (I hope you'd know at once that that was wrong.) "Mexico is bounded on the north by the United States of America, on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, on the west by Cortez conquered Mexico in 1519. . . ."

Then perhaps you would clap your hands on your ears, . . . but it would only mean that, in Mexico, the children all study aloud. The sixth grade is as high as any one ever goes, and most of them stop at the fourth. . . .

It was a bright beautiful spring morning, when the Twins left their little adobe hut to go to school. They had to be there at half-past eight, and, as the schoolhouse was some distance down the road and there were a great many interesting things on the way, they started rather early.

Dona Teresa gave them two tortillas apiece, rolled up with beans inside, to eat at recess, and Tonio wrapped them in a cloth and carried them in his hat, just the way Pancho carried his lunch, only there was no chile sauce this time. Dona Teresa waved good-by to them from the trough where she was grinding corn.

The air was full of the sweet odor of honeysuckle blossoms and the road-

On the Way to School in Mexico

sides were gay with flowers as the Twins walked along. The birds were flying about getting material for their nests, and singing as if they would split their little throats.

Sheep were grazing peacefully in a pasture beside the road, with their lambs gamboling about them. In a field beyond, the goats were leaping up in the air and butting playfully at each other, as if the lovely day made them feel lively, too. Calves were bleating in the corrals, and away off on the hillside the children could see cows moving about and an occasional flash of red when a vaquero rode along, his bright serape flying in the sun. . . . It was a beautiful morning, in a beautiful world, where it seemed as if every one was meant to be happy and good.

The school was not far from the gate where Jose, the gatekeeper, sat all day waiting to open and close the gate for cowboys as they drove their cattle through.

The Twins stopped to speak to Jose, and just then on a stone right beside the gate Tonio saw a little green lizard taking a sun bath. He was about six inches long and he looked like a tiny alligator.

Tonio crept up behind him very quietly and, as quick as a flash, caught him by the tail. Just then the teacher rang the bell, and the Twins rushed along to join the other children at the schoolhouse door, but not one of them, not even Tita herself, knew that Tonio had that green lizard in his pocket.

Tonio didn't wear any clothes except a thin white cotton suit, and he could feel the lizard squirming round in his pocket. Tonio didn't like tickling, and the lizard tickled like everything.

As they came into the schoolroom, the boys took off their hats and said, "God give you good day," to the Señor Maestro—that is what they called the teacher. Then they hung their hats on nails in the wall, while the girls

curtsied to the teacher and went to their seats.

Probably you can guess what happened next, for it was just what might have happened in another school, in any land, if one of the boys had carried a little green lizard to school with him.

Letty's Globe

When Letty had scarce pass'd her third glad year, And her young, artless words began to flow,

One day we gave the child a colored sphere Of the wide earth, that she might mark and know, By tint and outline, all its sea and land;

She patted all the world; old empires peep'd, Between her baby fingers; her soft hand

Was welcome at all frontiers. How she leap'd, And laugh'd and prattled in her world-wide bliss!

And when we turn'd her sweet unlearned eye On our own isle, she rais'd the joyous cry,

"Oh! yes, I see it! Letty's home is there!" And, while she hid all England with a kiss,

Bright over Europe fell her golden hair!

—Charles Tennyson Turner.

The Louis d'Or

The French coin known as the louis d'or was first struck in 1641 under Louis XIII. While it has not been coined since 1795, . . . the name is often given to the 20-franc piece or gold Napoleon. While the value of the louis fluctuated, it may be roughly estimated as about \$5 of United States money.—Indianapolis News.

THE HOME FORUM

The Flesh Profiteth Nothing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A DISPUTE among the Corinthians about the relation of the human body to the resurrection, Paul made it plain that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God, and when Christ Jesus wished to turn his disciples' thought away from the fleshly body to the spiritual life which his words contained, he intimated that the flesh profiteth nothing. The remarks of Christ Jesus and of Paul show that these teachers understood that the general opinion of humanity about the body was erroneous and had to be corrected before spiritual progress could be realized. Now, of men who have sought to solve the riddle of the human body there never was a lack, and those men often were prodigious and unselfish workers for the good of humanity, but their efforts only proved abortive, for, in spite of their research, mankind remained as deeply as ever in bondage to the delusions of the flesh. Thus it finally became the task of Mary Baker Eddy to elucidate for the benefit of humanity the meaning of "body."

Like the astrologers and magicians in the days of Nebuchadnezzar, the learned men in our own time could neither tell the dream nor the interpretation thereof. Mrs. Eddy, however, understood, and she made it plain to all. On page 376 of Science and Health she says: "Because the so-called material body is a mental concept and governed by mortal mind, it manifests only what that so-called mind expresses." And on page 177 she says: "Mortal mind and body are one." These statements are, of course, only a step toward gaining a right understanding of the body, yet they open wide the door for humanity's escape from bondage—the bondage of sin and disease, for must it not, follow logically that if the body is a mental concept, governed by mortal mind, it is bound to express the thoughts that mortal mind believes, whether they are thoughts of sickness or of sin? Grasping these statements of Christ

Science, we see more clearly what Paul meant in his letter to the Romans when he said: "Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof." They will also explain how Christ Jesus healed both sickness and sin on the basis that their source was identical, proving that he must have seen them as mental, not as facts, however much believed, but as false beliefs held in human consciousness or carnal mind. Looking thus upon sickness and sin as coming from the same source, they could have appeared to Christ Jesus only as wrong thinking, only as delusions. What other viewpoint could he have had when, for instance, he said to the sick of the palsy, "Thy sins be forgiven thee," and then straightway healed him? Or, when suffering upon the cross, he said: "Father forgive them; for they know not what they do."

Now if these statements are true it will follow logically that Spirit, God, cannot be the creator of a mortal man. If the flesh availeth nothing and, as Paul indicates, is shut out of the kingdom of God, that is, out of divine consciousness, then God, Spirit, cannot know it as His creation. Being shut out of the kingdom of God it is also shut out of the realm of Truth, hence mortal mind and body with all of their delusions of pleasure and pain, sin and disease, cannot make themselves real. To tired humanity, looking for things better and loftier than the flesh, this comes with a wonderful sense of relief, for it proves God to be All-in-all and good inevitably, whereas the erroneous assumption that God created man with the latent desires of a sinner or the fears of an invalid makes Him the creator of an utterly incongruous universe.

All this sounds very well, some one may say, but where did this false mortal sense of things originate? Now this question is taken far more seriously than it deserves, for why should one be so concerned over the so-called

origin of a lie so long as one has the truth? But suppose we do seek the source of a false belief or a lie, what then do we find? Just a liar, nothing more, and this is as far as we can go. Just so it is with all the suppositional claims of evil, error or mortal body, we can trace them no farther than mortal mind, that is, mortal beliefs based upon sense perception. This is the liar in every instance, the only belief and believer, the only delusion and deluder. We repeat therefore, that since God created only that which is like Himself, that is, the spiritual and eternal, He did not create a mortal man nor a mortal mind subject to any sense of mesmerism of evil or error, sin or disease.

For ages upon ages the human body through mortal mind has been looked upon, or, to be exact, has looked upon itself, as the sole arbiter of pleasure and pain, life and death. Through the delusions of mortal belief the attention of mankind has been persistently focused upon the body as both creature and creator, thus receiving the highest consideration of anything upon earth. Innumerable laws of health have been formulated, all of them contradictory and all of them serving to keep up the falsity that mortal body is a master whom all must obey. But instead of yielding obedience, these laws should have aroused our suspicion, because, since their name is legion, there being so many of them, it is evident that their number was needed to bolster up something that is not true, for is it not absurd to say that man was created by divine authority and decree, and then to declare that faulty human opinions are needed to make laws for his life and health? But so long as mortal mind and body are classed as realities created by God, the false testimony of the senses is constantly used as a basis of reasoning and the suffering of humanity, due to wrong thinking, goes on unchecked. The modus operandi of this delusion of the mortal body is aptly described on page 260 of Science and Health: "Selfishness and sensualism are educated in mortal mind by the thoughts ever recurring to one's self, by conversation about the body, and by the expectation of perpetual pleasure or pain from it; and this education is at the expense of spiritual growth." The remedy for this deplorable habit is indicated on the following page where it says: "Look away from the body into Truth and Love, the Principle of all happiness, harmony, and immortality."

It is evident therefore that the influence the body seems to have over us is based entirely upon false thinking. It is a state of belief in which we contemplate the unreal as the real and God-created. The dictum to look away from the body cannot, however, be fulfilled, the delusion cannot be broken, except through an understanding of Christian Science; for delusion cannot overcome delusion any more than Christ Jesus could drive out devils (evils) through Beelzebub. In the first two verses of the first Psalm we have an excellent model for conduct. It says: "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." This law is the law of Christian Science and it is more attractive and more powerful than any delusions concerning the body.

Aspiration

To live for common ends is to be common. The highest faith makes still the highest man; For we grow like the things that we believe. And rise, or sink, as we aim high or low. No mirror shows such likeness of the face, As the faith we live by of the heart and mind; We are in very truth that which we love; And love like noblest deeds, is born of faith. —Browning.

How an English Writer Missed Fame

In "My Garden" Eden Phillpotts relates how one autumn he missed fame by a hair's breadth. "The matter," he says, "belongs to annual climbers, and may therefore be introduced upon this page. It concerns a gourd that I brought with me from one of the most beautiful gardens in Europe. When I say that the gourd came from Sir Thomas Hanbury's place, La Mortala, near Mentone, those who have walked through that glorious scene will know all about it. Sir Thomas took a slice of the Italian coast and, enchanter that he is, turned it into the most wonderful fairyland of flowers that shall be found even upon the margins of the Mediterranean. There are things in those gardens that make one sigh with pleasure even to remember. There are plants unique in cultivation flourishing there. I say 'unique' deliberately, for these specimens long ago reached that happy valley, and no man now knows whence they originally came. The mighty ones of Kew pay pilgrimages to La Mortala, and bow down and worship at the feet of the succulents there assembled. Their owner himself declared to me that the flowers of some among his stapellas are more amazing than any orchid. The aloes flame like fire; the agaves attain proportions beyond one's dreams; there is no such collection of citrons in Europe—from citrus Aurant-

tum Bergamia, and bergamot orange, to the wonderful 'Buddha's fingers,' they range, through every variety of shaddock, lemon, lime, kumquat, and mandarin. In one spot there shall be seen half an acre of anemones—the most beautiful sheet of pure color that I have ever beheld. Rare trees rise before you at every turn. Blossoms fall in scented showers upon the wanderer; water tinkles from dim green nests of exotic ferns; the fragrance and the loveliness of innumerable roses haunt each glade; in the wild portions of the estate, Nature has her free way, and indigenous oleanders blossom by a mountain stream. The blue sea hems in all. Upon my first visit, I was so much moved that I made an epigram about this garden. The effort, however, created no special attention; but it shall not perish unrecorded.

"To gild refined gold and paint the lily. Are feats that most of us consider silly; But you, who laid this jewel by the sea, Have added loveliness to Italy." Of course twenty such books as mine would not serve to tell of one-half the wonders at La Mortala. I am merely concerned with a single magic gourd grown there and brought home by me to this country. To the eye it



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A Native Street at Arrajah, Panama

"Within the borders of Panama there are more than 350,000 people. Most of them live in small towns and villages. Panama and Colon are the largest cities, having respectively about 35,000 and 20,000 people. David and Boquete are considerable communities in the west. With these exceptions the towns in Panama are small groups of bamboo huts, thatched to keep out sun and rain," we read in "The Story of Panama," by Frank A. Gause and Charles Carl

Carr of the Canal Zone public school system.

"In the jungle one frequently comes upon a thatched hut where dwell the farmer and his wife with a family of seven or eight children. The furnishings of these primitive homes are rude; gourds and coconut shells are the chief culinary utensils. The bare ground is more often than not the bed, the table, the chair, the workbench, and very possibly the chicken roost. . . . When a stranger appears the whole family gather about to wel-

come him and to minister to his needs as well as they can with their limited facilities.

"A few coconut trees, a small patch of bananas and a garden, medium-sized and well grown with weeds, are usually the only evidence of any provision for the future. But the future does not trouble these humble creatures; they rely on nature and manana to supply their simple needs. Suffrage, tariff, kindred interests do not touch them. . . . Yet the native in the bush visits his neigh-

bors, makes an occasional trip to the nearest village, and is beginning to take more than a desultory interest in the politics of his country. He was an important factor in the election of the President of Panama in 1912."

"Occasionally one finds evidences that the native of the country is beginning to know the outside world. A soap box bearing the brand of a well-known American firm may serve as his washstand. Cheap lithographs sometimes adorn the walls of the cottage. The farmer himself wears a pair of cottonade trousers and a hickory shirt, both products of outside manufacture; while the members of his family disport themselves in calico and gingham."

Early Steamboats on the Great Lakes

Writing of the conquest of the Great Lakes as highways for trade, Willis J. Abbott says, in his "American Merchant Ships and Sailors," that while steamboats were still an experiment on the seaboard, the first Lake steamboat appeared on Lake Erie. Her name was Walk-in-the-Water, and thirteen days was the usual time for her trip from Buffalo to Detroit. "She was a sidewheeler, a model which still holds favor on the lower lakes, though virtually abandoned on the ocean and on Lake Superior. An oil painting of this little craft, still preserved, shows her without a pilot-house, steered by a curious tiller at the stern, with a smokestack like six lengths of stove pipe and huge unboxed wheels. She is said to have been a profitable craft, often carrying as many as fifty passengers on the voyage for which eighteen dollars was charged."

"In 1827 the first steamboat reached the Sault Ste. Marie, bearing among her passengers General Winfield Scott, on a visit of inspection to the military post there, but she made no effort to enter the great lake. About five years later, the first 'smoke boat,' as the Indians called the steamers, reached Chicago, the pygmy forerunner of the fleet of leviathans that all the summer long, nowadays, blacken Chicago's sky with their torrents of smoke. All side wheelers were these pioneers, wooden, of course, and but sorry specimens of marine architecture, but they opened the way for great things. For some years longer the rushing torrent of the Ste. Marie kept Lake Superior closed to steamboats, but

about 1840 the richness of the copper mines bordering upon that lake began to attract capital, and the need of steam navigation became crying. In 1845 men determined to put some sort of craft upon the lake that would not be dependent upon the whims of the wind and sails for propulsion. Accordingly the Ocean, a little craft of fifteen tons, was fitted out with an engine and wheels at Detroit and towed to the 'Soo.' There she was dragged out of the water and made the passage between the two lakes on rollers. The Independence, a boat of about the same size, was treated in the same way. Scarcely anything in the modern history of navigation, unless it be the first successful application of steam to the propulsion

of boats, is of equal importance with the first appearance of steamboats on Lake Superior. . . . Today the commerce of that lake is more than half of all the Great Lakes combined. It is conducted in steel vessels, ranging from fifteen hundred to eighty-five hundred tons, and every year sees an increase in their size. . . . The discovery and development of the wonderful deposits of iron ore at the head of the lake have proved the greatest factors in the upbuilding of its commerce, and the necessity for getting this ore to the mills in Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, has resulted in the construction of a class of colossal cargo-carriers on the lake that for efficiency and results, though not for beauty, outdo any vessels known to maritime circles."

Adam Lindsay Gordon a Poet of Action

In "Adam Lindsay Gordon and His Friends in England and Australia," by Edith Humphris and Douglas Sladen, the latter speaks of the open air quality of Gordon's poetry.

"One thing cannot fail to attract notice," he says, "that all these poems, which are so full of the open air in their atmosphere, were composed out of doors. They were only copied down on odd scraps of paper, but for a man with a verbal memory like Gordon's it would have been no effort to compose a poem and carry it . . . for some time before he wrote it down. I have never heard if Gordon knew his own poems by heart. But he certainly knew the whole of Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' by heart and he could spout prodigious quantities of Scott, Byron, Browning and Swinburne—not to mention Horace, Virgil, Ovid and Homer."

"The fact stands out that these poems which are so redolent of the bush were written in the bush by one who made the bush his life. . . . Gordon made his bush effects with bushmen—he used little else except sounds, light and darkness, heat and shade. "And this method has great advantages, because it makes his poems truly dramatic lyrics—not musings about still life, scenery or natural history, like so many forest poems, even Kipling's. The Kendall method produces the better poetry, and more good writers, but the world at large will always be more interested in dramatic lyrics, and personally I think that Gordon, with his literary offspring, Rudyard Kipling, stand at the very top of the tree in this form of writing. I do not of course claim for them the technical finish of the great masters of poetic style, but Browning achieved his fame without any respect for perfection of meter and vocabulary."

"And both Gordon (who could recite Browning by the page) and Mr. Kipling have a splendid and haunting swing, and have swept into the net of poetry a miraculous draft of expressions and experiences of common life. Gordon gave the bushman and

the jockey his halo of poetry. Mr. Kipling laid it on the head of Tommy Atkins (the descendant of the archers of Crete and Poitiers), the engineer, the merchant seaman, and the flotsam of Empire. These two have put the theories of Walt Whitman into a more articulate form. They have sung in ringing ballads the struggles of the men who lead hard and dangerous lives in their everyday round. Their song is always of battle, though their battles are not always those of knights in mail, or clashing armies. They are always the poets of action."

Mount Tarawera

In sunshine stretching lightly o'er The Lake's far end from shore to shore, Long strips of gauze-like awning lay— In stripes serene and white as they, Repeated on its bright blue floor: And many a rocky rugged bluff, With crimson-blossoming bosage rough, O'er beetling crest and crevice hung— White cliff or dark-green hill afar With patches bleached of scarp and scar— Stood boldly forward sunrise-fired, Or back in sun-filled mist retired. Unresembling, round the glittering rim Of that expanse of blooming blue, From headland bright or inlet's brim, Long fringes of reflection hung. Its ramparts stretched along the sky, One mighty Mountain reared on high Far o'er the rest a level crest, With jutting rounded parapet, And crude rock-corbels round-beset, Half-blurred by time and tempest's feet: While smooth its slopes came sweeping down From that abraded cornice brown. —Alfred Domett.

Purity and Quiet

You can no more filter your mind into purity than you can compress it into calmness; you must keep it pure, if you would have it pure; and throw no stones into it, if you would have it quiet.—Ruskin.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Duma's Victory

THE retirement of Monsieur Stürmer from the Russian premiership has taken place almost more rapidly than had been expected. Exactly a fortnight from the day in which the opinion was given, in these columns, that so reactionary a minister must shortly give way to one whose policies were more in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of the Russian people, the cable has announced the fact that the change has taken place. Monsieur Trepoff, the former Minister of Ways and Communications, has become Premier, with Monsieur Neratoff, the former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as his Foreign Minister. Thus, in the perpetual fight between bureaucracy and reaction on the one side and liberalism and progress on the other, the ship of state has apparently once more passed under the control of a liberal captain.

There can be no question at all that the fall of Monsieur Stürmer is a great victory for the Duma and popular liberty. Monsieur Stürmer, like every member of the bureaucratic party, was, incidentally, suspect in the matter of his loyalty to the prosecution of the war. There does not seem to have been any justification for this, beyond the fact that he belonged to the reactionary party, which is known to favor the cause of the Central European powers; indeed, his speeches were as strongly in favor of the prosecution of the war as those of Monsieur Briand or of Mr. Lloyd George himself. Whatever, however, may have been his views on this subject there is no doubt at all as to his views with respect to internal politics. He was an opponent of any increased power or authority being attained by the Duma. The Duma recognized this fully, and, as a consequence, the struggle was joined, the moment he was appointed, between the minister and his parliament. Had there been no war, had the minister been compelled to face only the Duma, he might have held his own. But one of the curious outcomes of the present war has been marked in the growth of popular liberty in Russia. This was manifested in the fact that the Prime Minister had to combat the disapprobation not only of the Duma but of the army, and the army today is omnipotent in Russia. Now the army and the army chiefs have been an unwavering factor on the side of liberty, since the outbreak of the war, and the struggles of the Duma to free itself from bureaucratic control, and to constitute itself a real organ of popular liberty, after the manner of the Parliament in London or the Chambers in Paris, has had the steady support of the army. This was made manifest, upwards of a year ago when, after the peculations of certain generals had been discovered, and the bureaucratic party had been found taking advantage of the opportunity to attempt the strangulation of popular liberties, the Tsar visited the army. It was there made clear to him that the army was in no mood to become the tool of bureaucracy, and it was as the immediate result of this, and not of any of the fables which have been circulated, that the Grand Duke was sent to the Caucasus, whilst the Tsar himself assumed command of the forces in the field, in Europe.

The forces of bureaucracy are not, however, to be defeated in a moment. The advent of Monsieur Stürmer to power proved this. Those forces had arrayed themselves in particular against the carrying out of the Tsar's early promises of the rehabilitation of the old kingdom of Poland. Instead of keeping that promise to the front, and so encouraging the Poles in their support of Russia in the war, the matter was deliberately allowed to be forgotten. When the Tsar himself wished to revive it, it was impressed upon him that it would be a foolish thing for Russia to reiterate her promises at a moment when most of her own Polish kingdom was in the hands of the Central European powers. The Tsarina herself was found to be supporting this advice, and so it was at this moment that the state of health of Monsieur Sazonoff was found to necessitate his retirement. It was at this moment, too, when things seemed to be going so well for the bureaucracy, and when the friends of the Central European powers, in Russia, were quite openly congratulating themselves on Monsieur Stürmer's appointment, that the proclamation of the new kingdom of Poland, under the regis of these powers, shattered their schemes.

It was not even as if the Central European powers had sacrificed anything in setting up this new Polish kingdom. It was not, of course, the Polish kingdom that the Tsar had promised the Poles. It was a Poland made out of Russian Poland, with Prussian Poland and Austrian Poland carefully excluded. Such a kingdom could not prove anything but a disappointment to Polish hopes; whilst, inasmuch as it was set up totally at the expense of Russia, the political result was bound to react on the friends of the Central European powers, in Russia. That Monsieur Stürmer could in any case have weathered the storm, there is no reason to believe, but the proclamation of the Polish kingdom was at any rate the final blow to his efforts. The whole of the progressive elements in the Duma, as well as the chauvinistic elements in the country, were suddenly arrayed against him, and this was made perfectly clear when a bitter attack on the Prime Minister, in the Duma, by Monsieur Miliukoff, received the open indorsement of the Minister of War. Monsieur Miliukoff's attack was prevented, it is true, from getting into the public press, through the action of the censor, and Monsieur Stürmer, with the true instinct of a bureaucrat, was on the point of taking steps to prosecute him, when he received, in the very Duma itself, the congratulations of the Ministers of War and Marine. Such open disaffection in his own cabinet was too much for the Prime Minister. With the Duma frankly in opposition, with the army frankly in revolt, with even conservative Russia infuriated by the establishment of the new Polish kingdom, Mon-

sieur Stürmer saw that his power, for the present at all events, was eclipsed. By one of those polite fictions, so dear to the official mind, he accepted the Tsar's offer of the otium cum dignitate of the office of the Grand Chamberlain, and Monsieur Trepoff became Premier in his place.

A son of a one-time general in the Russian service, Monsieur Trepoff will, presumably, be acceptable to the army, whilst as coordinately responsible for Monsieur Stürmer's firm utterances on the subject of the war, the promotion of Monsieur Neratoff, from the Assistant Secretaryship to the control of the Foreign Office, may be taken as indicating the triumph of the party in favor of an unrelaxing continuation of the war. As for Russia herself, with her Polish possession proclaimed an independent kingdom, and with the Turks and the Bulgarians momentarily victorious over her proteges in Rumania and Serbia, any hesitation on her part would be fatal to her power and prestige, in Europe in general and in the Balkans in particular, for half a century to come. It is this which has weighed with the national elements in Russia, as strongly as the opportunity for permanently breaking the bureaucracy of the government has weighed with the socialistic and anarchistic elements; and it is this which has held Russia together, as one man, during the great struggle, and made possible that united front, the absence of which brought about the disasters of the war with Japan. The army of Russia today in the field is not an army in search of conquest and dominion. It is an army determined upon maintaining the Empire, and maintaining it through the enlargement and intrenchment of those popular liberties, upon which alone a country may stand today.

Problems the President Must Meet

IT WOULD be an unprecedented departure from custom should President Wilson enter upon a new line of policy of great consequence with relation to domestic or international affairs on the eve of the sitting of Congress. He surrenders nothing in initiative by waiting for the legislative branch of the Government to assemble. The Sixty-fourth Congress will begin its short session on the first Monday in December. When it shall have signified its readiness to listen, the President will read to it his annual message, which, on this occasion, is expected to deal with questions of a critical nature. Among these are three which the public will be justified in anticipating, namely, the destruction of neutral ships and cargoes with the loss of American lives, amid conditions which indicate noncompliance with the requirements of the United States, as laid down in the so-called submarine settlement; the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexico, and the undertaking of a general working agreement with the de facto Government of that Republic; and the necessity for legislation which will support the settlement between the trainmen and the railroads under the Adamson law, with other legislation calculated to prevent the recurrence of such conditions as had to be hastily met in the closing hours of the last session.

It is not improbable that the labor, eight-hour or railroad question will be given precedence in the President's message, for the reason that the crisis likely to arise over the refusal of certain railroads to comply with the provisions of the Adamson law is, for the moment, the most pressing problem. The Mexican question may well come next, as there is little reason to doubt prompt congressional concurrence in the plans of the Administration for permanent pacification of the country below the Rio Grande. The most serious problem of the three may be left for the last and most extended consideration.

The next few days will constitute a period into which will be compressed no end of conjecture regarding the international relations of the Government. The impression is prevalent in Washington that the United States is about to enter upon the final phase of the controversy with Germany. What information the Washington Government possesses with regard to submarine activities and violations is unknown outside of high official circles. The list of neutral vessels sunk since the so-called agreement was reached is, however, very long; and it is held to be no longer than the list of alleged gross violations of the compact entered into by the Berlin Government. If there is ever to be an effectual protest by the United States against the continuance of the submarine warfare carried on by Germany, the prevalent belief, in the former country, is that it must be made now, and in terms that will permit of no further diplomatic controversy.

No reference is made, in the foregoing, to the question of international law involved in the Belgian deportations, but it may be assumed that this is a matter which is receiving full consideration by the President. It is impossible to see how it can be ignored, yet it may, with the view of keeping the submarine issue free of complication, be reserved for later attention.

Meanwhile, the two things that appear to be entirely clear, are, that action of a positive character in the international affairs of the United States is at hand, and that, pending the opening of Congress and the reading of the President's message, all reports touching the nature of that action must be based on pure speculation.

Hotel Keeping and the Bar

IN CONNECTION with the National Hotel Men's Exposition in New York City, the hotel keepers of the State, or the hotel keepers in the New York State Hotel Association, have this week held their thirtieth annual meeting. In the course of its entire existence that organization has, perhaps, never known a time when so many and such difficult problems called for attention and possible solution. We may permit the high cost of things, the changing currents of travel due to the automobile, and some other important questions, to pass at this time, in order that we may touch more fully upon what has been called "an issue vital to the hotel business," namely, the inevitable closing of barrooms and the equally inevitable prohibition of the serving of liquor of all kinds in hotels.

Modern hotel proprietors in the United States inher-

ited the bar from the tavern system in vogue when the last century was young. Many of them undertook to shake it off years ago, but found that the average traveler was not ready for the change. Renewed existence was given it when, in several of the states, unwise excise laws made it imperative that liquor should be sold only in places where meals were served. This not only legalized the hotel bar in temperance communities, but had the effect, in the eyes of some, of giving the retailing of liquor an air of respectability which it lacked when carried on in the saloon or public house.

Ontario and other of the Canadian provinces have become very familiar, of late, with the hotel men's plaint in this connection. Principally, it is to the effect that if the hotel bars were closed and the sale of liquor in hotels forbidden, the establishments could not be conducted with profit. The bars were closed in the provinces referred to and the sale of liquor was forbidden, but a stranger, arriving now in any city or town of the territory affected by the "dry" legislation, need not necessarily go without bed or board as a consequence. Some hotels that depended more on the liquor than on the hotel business proper, closed their doors, to be sure, but this only served to make legitimate hotel business more profitable, and generally more satisfactory to hosts and guests.

The New York State hotel men have been in a perturbed condition and in executive session over the spread of the prohibition sentiment even to the East. To quote from a report in a New York City contemporary:

Several hotel men were frank in expressing their anxiety over prohibition, dilating especially on the fear that it would spread so far that New York State would be engulfed, paradoxically, in dryness.

Only five years ago it would have been next to impossible to convince the average resident of the Empire State, much less the average hotel man, that prohibition would at this time, metaphorically speaking, be registering and asking for a room on the parlor floor. But, whether a welcome or an unwelcome guest, it is manifestly coming, and coming to stay. The hotel keepers who are conducting real hotels have nothing to lose by its coming, but, rather, a great deal to gain. The hotel without the bar and without liquor service will invite and attract many more patrons than it will drive away.

Nauplia and Thereabouts

NAUPLIA, the ancient Greek seaport which sprang into such prominence, a short time ago, as a center of the anti-Venizelist movement in Greece, has a history as checkered as that of most towns in that country. It is, moreover, within a stone's throw, as it were, of many places famous in ancient history and in the mythology of the Greeks. Indeed, it was in the era of myth and legend that Nauplia reached its greatest importance. A famous hero, one Nauplius from hereabouts, was a companion of Jason and those other heroes of the age, such as Castor and Pollux, Hercules, Theseus and Orpheus, when they sailed on the Argo, on their memorable voyage in search of the Golden Fleece. In the strictly classical period, however, it was a place of no importance, and Pausanias, who flourished about the middle of the second century A. D., described it as a "deserted" city.

As to the origin of Nauplia, like that of so many other Greek towns, little is certainly known. A consideration, however, of all that is known or can be justly conjectured, leads to the assumption that the city was not founded by colonists from the neighboring towns of Mycenae and Argos, the two great cities of the plain; but by immigrants from over the sea. The name of the town, possibly connected with nautilos, a seaman, hints at such a possibility.

As has been said, Nauplia figured little, if at all, in the stirring history of these regions during the classical period, when Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Thebes were writing themselves large in the history of the world. When the Crusaders entered Constantinople in 1204, however, the seaport once again came into prominence. The Byzantine Governor of the fallen city attempted to found a Greek colony at Nauplia about that time, and although the attempt failed, the town remained in Greek hands for several years. Ultimately, it passed under the control of the Franks, and became the capital of the duchy of Argos, whilst the Frankish lords established a feudal system there, as elsewhere throughout Morea.

The next great event in the history of the town was inglorious enough, but one not uncommon in those days. In the closing years of the Fourteenth Century, it was bought by the Venetians, as was also the neighboring town of Argos. About 150 years later, however, Nauplia was handed over to the Turks. In 1686 it was retaken by the Venetians, only to be once more captured by the Turks, some thirty years later still. Thereafter it remained in the hands of the Turks, until the Greek war of independence, in the first quarter of last century. In this war Nauplia figured prominently. The seaport had, for years, been regarded as a great stronghold, and the lofty height known as Palamidi, which rears its cacti-clothed sides nearly 300 feet above the blue waters of the harbor, had been so strongly fortified, in turn, by Venetians and Turks, that it had come to be looked upon as impregnable. The Greeks, however, captured the fortress, and this achievement considerably encouraged the revolutionary forces at the outset of their struggle.

Five years later, by the victory of the British, French and Russian fleet over the Turkish fleet at Navarino, the siege of Nauplia, which had been in progress for some time, was raised at a critical juncture. Then it was at Nauplia that the first President of the Greek Republic, John Capo d'Istria, fell at the hands of conspirators in 1833, and it was here, in 1862, that the great military conspiracy was formulated which resulted in the dethronement of King Otho, thus making way for the accession to the throne of the son of King Christian IX of Denmark, who became George I, King of the Hellenes, and father of the present ruler.

As to the neighborhood of Nauplia, close by are the ruins of the ancient city of Mycenae, founded, as the legend has it, by Perseus. Its walls, according to the same authority, were built by the Lycian Cyclopes, and it was the home of Agamemnon, the leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war. Another place, close by, is Hermon,

where the leaders of the Greeks swore allegiance to Agamemnon; and yet another is Tiryns, the native place of Hercules.

Notes and Comments

THE proposal, made recently by the British Postmaster-General, that telephone subscribers should use their telephone numbers as registered telegraphic addresses, is a plan so simple that one wonders why it was never thought of before. And yet, it is difficult to avoid feeling some little regret over the fact that the general adoption of such a scheme would, at once, do away with a wonderful field for the exercise of ingenuity. The analysis of a telegraphic address, and the triumphal discovery of the manner of its development, furnish momentary interest for many people. There is, of course, the prosaic method of simply using the name of a person, a house or a street spelt backwards; but there are many who scorn such common expedients, and take unto themselves addresses eloquent of thought and full of history.

FOR the last two years the world has been watching France. At first, anxiously; but anxiety has long since given place to a settled admiration. A nation of heroes, a little trite from use, that expression, but so true in this case. "Enfants de gloire" they certainly are, yet so practical in their patriotism. Look at that infantry regiment at the front applying for war loan to the amount of £716,500; and those employees of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean who have contributed a total of £5,440,000 to the national defense!

ALTHOUGH No. 11 Downing Street, which it is rumored Mr. Lloyd George intends shortly to vacate, has not the great place in history held by No. 10, it has, nevertheless, an important place. It was Mr. Gladstone's first official residence. He went there in 1853, and the house gradually came to be recognized as the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity, Sir Stafford Northcote occupied it from 1874 to 1880, and Sir William Harcourt from 1892 to 1895.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has hanged down a decision upholding the eight-hour ordinance passed in 1911 by the Milwaukee City Council. In doing so it laid down the rule that the State has a right to delegate to the city its sovereign power, through the medium of a charter, so that a municipality may be enabled to regulate matters connected with public employment. This upsets the theory that, under the constitution, a city could be invested with no such power, a contention like that of questioning the ability of the people of a democracy to confer power upon themselves.

THE Chicago "egg king" declares that he is going to "sit tight" and watch the value of his 6,000,000 dozen eggs "climb." He has a corner on eggs, just as others have corners on other commodities. "He is not a monopolist," says the Federal prosecutor in the city named, "because there are people here and in New York doing the same thing—buying low and selling high." Here we have the whole case in a nutshell. Why should one manipulator of prices be singled out for prosecution when so many are enjoying immunity? Only when there is one law and one kind of justice for all will this wrongful condition be righted.

IN ANSWER to the frequently propounded question, What is "water," in financial parlance, perhaps some enlightenment, for laymen, may be found in the statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the cost of reproducing the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway today would be \$8,865,636. The original cost was \$12,194,231. The property is, however, capitalized at \$40,938,031. In other words, at the lowest estimate, there appears to be approximately \$28,000,000 of "water," in the enterprise. Plainly, the patrons of the line will never have honest passenger or freight rates until this moisture is squeezed out. And this is only one instance, and a comparatively unimportant one, of railway stock "watering" in the United States.

A VERY modest gentleman is the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, a Unitarian minister of Winchester, Mass. One does not suspect that he is numbered among the ablest and busiest of those engaged in charting the depths of the starry firmament. Yet he has just been accredited, by the authorities of Harvard College Observatory, with the discovery of a fourth comet, a fact that recalls the distinction he achieved in photographing Phoebe, the ninth night satellite of Saturn, and his success in hunting down thirty-four planetoids. Strangest of all, this modest gentleman has made, with his own hands, the instruments that aid him in accomplishing astronomical discoveries that are heralded throughout the earth.

MANY things intended to prove that the Philippine Islanders are coming into accord with the customs of the ruling nation have been set forth in the last year or two, but few, if any, of them have had the force of a statement by the superintendent of education in the possession, in which he says that when the school girls of Tipas and Oroquieta played a match game of baseball, recently, the grandstand would not hold the crowd of spectators. The game was not advertised, he says, and yet the attendance was 2700. Baseball, for boys as well as girls, it appears, is bringing representatives of the different tribes, formerly hostile, together in friendly rivalry. There is one serious omission in the statement, however. Nothing is said of the umpires. It would be pleasant to learn that they are treated with greater consideration in the Philippines than in the United States.

PRESIDENT WILSON watched with interest his confidential secretary, Charles L. Swen, circle over the White House, last Friday, in an aeroplane. On being invited to take a seat in the machine, however, he declined. This will please his fellow citizens, for if there ever was a time when they think the President should keep his feet on the ground it is now.